THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938—VOL. XXXI, NO. 28

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Hull Cites Need For Vigilance On Lima Action

Confident that New World republics will carry out program set by conference.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 28 (AP)—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at the close of the eighth Pan-American Conference which forged a solid Western Hemisphere pledge against foreign aggression, last night declared his faith that the American Republics would carry out "the program that has here been proclaimed."

Mr. Hull spoke on behalf of 20 delegations in reply to President Benavides of Peru at the latter's farewell banquet. Previously Dr. Carlos Concha, Peru Foreign Minister, had declared the conference closed after the signing by delegates of all nations of the conference's resolutions.

Mr. Hull warned the delegates, however, that "the utmost degree of vigilance which only those who love liberty are capable of exerting may be required" in fulfilling the conference declarations.

Pointing out that in other parts of the world "agreements that appeared to offer a foundation of stability and order have disappeared in the turmoil of events," Mr. Hull said:

"We know that in much of the world trust in any form of agreement has completely vanished. We know that might has stated it would have its way and that it would recognize no equal except equal might.

Expectations Fulfilled

"We know that ordinary ends of living have been subordinated in an attempt to create a vast and terrifying military machine whose first purpose must be to create terror and whose only final use could be to create ruin of the world we have fixed in our thoughts during this meeting. Such is the world we may have to deal with."

Calling attention to the fact that the conference agreements were expressed in declarations rather than in treaties, he said that was "wise when matters dealt with are of a general character and a political nature. The people of the American Republics have a proud history of the use of declarations. Their national life has grown in and out of declarations of independence which mark their birth."

Dr. Concha told the plenary session it had "amply fulfilled expectations."

"We can justly boast of having opened up through our efforts a new stage in the progressive evolution of the ideal of American solidarity."

Dr. Concha attributed extraordinary importance to the conference because of the Declaration of Lima—the declaration of Western Hemisphere solidarity and defense against foreign aggression.

"It was urgently necessary for us to build up our proclaimed solidarity," he said, "and our facing of that duty and the satisfaction of such a fundamental condition give surpassing and exceptional value to the Lima Assembly."

Great Progress Seen

He added that with signing of the Declaration Saturday the delegations could rightly congratulate themselves "that we have not defrauded the confidence of our peoples and were not indifferent to the voice of geography and history, and have assured great progress for our American community."

"From today on," he said, "we can affirm with absolute justification that this community has ceased to be a pious aspiration and has been converted into a living force called to function whenever required by a threat to our vital interests from foreign activities."

Dr. Concha said one of the outstanding features of the conference was the fact that it emphasized the common lines of western hemisphere countries without at the same time suppressing individual characteristics of each republic.

Borah Sees Lima Gains

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Senator William E Borah (R) of Idaho described the Pan-American Conference at Lima as "a step in the right direction."

Senator Borah, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, added that the 21 Nations represented at the Conference "have their own national consciousness and national spirit."

"We must travel with them and not undertake to lead them," the Idaho Senator said.

Summary of Lima action and press comment: Page four.

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French Arm Somaliland In New Warning to Italy

Members of Cabinet agree on firm resistance to any attempt to seize French territory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 28—The Franco-Italian diplomatic storm over Italy's African claims has moved eastward from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, as the French Government dispatched reinforcements to French Somaliland, where Italian outposts are known to have been established for some time, well within French territory.

French action, including the dispatch of a small warship, the D'Iberville, from Beirut, to Djibouti, the sending of Sengalese troops to Djibouti, and the opening of a new military road from inner Algeria to the inner frontier of Italian Libya, reflect a situation that is still highly uncertain.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet yesterday declared: "A nation is on its decline as soon as it no longer considers as a sacred and inviolable trust the least important bit of earth over which its flag flies."

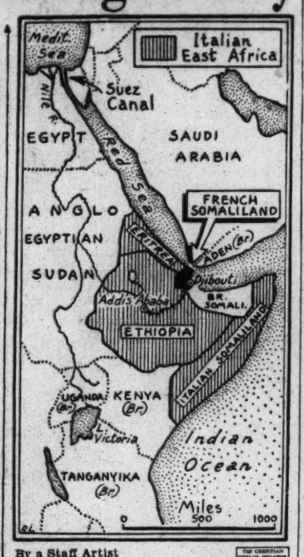
Some observers, recalling the same Foreign Minister's repeated affirmation that France would honor to the full its treaty obligations to Czechoslovakia, question whether the French Government's firm attitude in face of Italy's claims to Tunisia and Djibouti can be taken at its face value.

It is learned on the highest authority, however, that Premier Edouard Daladier, so far from desiring conciliation with Italy as he did with Germany, is determined to resist all of Premier Mussolini's territorial claims, even at the risk of war.

M. Bonnet, on the other hand, is more friendly toward Italy and de-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Egypt asserts right to share in Suez Canal arrangements: Page two.



By a Staff Artist

Area of Latest Dispute

East African territory involved in present Franco-Italian controversy.

Goodwin Urges No Choosing Of Liability Risks

Registrar demands all companies accept all applicants regardless of their records.

In an effort to avoid the future collapse of automobile insurance firms in Massachusetts, with resultant loss to motorists and damage claimants, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, proposed, today that large insurance firms accept all risks, whether good or bad.

His proposal, contained in a letter to the Massachusetts Rating and Accident Prevention Bureau, maintained by the insurance companies, came as temporary receivers were named by Judge Charles H. Donahue in the State Supreme Court for two such concerns as he had in mind. The concerns were the Broad Street Mutual Casualty Company and the Canton Mutual Liability Company.

The two firms, with insurance outstanding on nearly 50,000 motorcars, also were temporarily enjoined by Judge Donahue from doing business, pending a hearing on Jan. 6 on petitions brought today by the State Insurance Commissioner, Charles F. J. Harrington, for permanent receiverships and permanent injunctions for the two concerns.

Mismanagement Is Alleged

The tie-up of the companies, which the Insurance Commissioner alleged showed evidences of insolvency and mismanagement, occurred just two years after the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Company was closed by the State. It still is in receivership.

The reason for the failures of automobile insurance firms in this State, where automobile insurance is compulsory, Registrar Goodwin declared, is that all the big firms refuse the bad risks and thereby encourage the setting up of "scavenger companies" which take only the bad risks.

"Each year," wrote Mr. Goodwin, "the Insurance Commissioner establishes sufficient rates to take care of all accidents, whether from good risks or bad risks, and also provides a reasonable profit to all companies.

"It is the custom for most of the companies to wish to take only the good risks, thereby forcing the bad risks into what has become a sort of scavenger company, or companies, which year after year blow up, and cheat thousands of persons who are injured and thousands of innocent owners of automobiles.

Denies Right to Choose

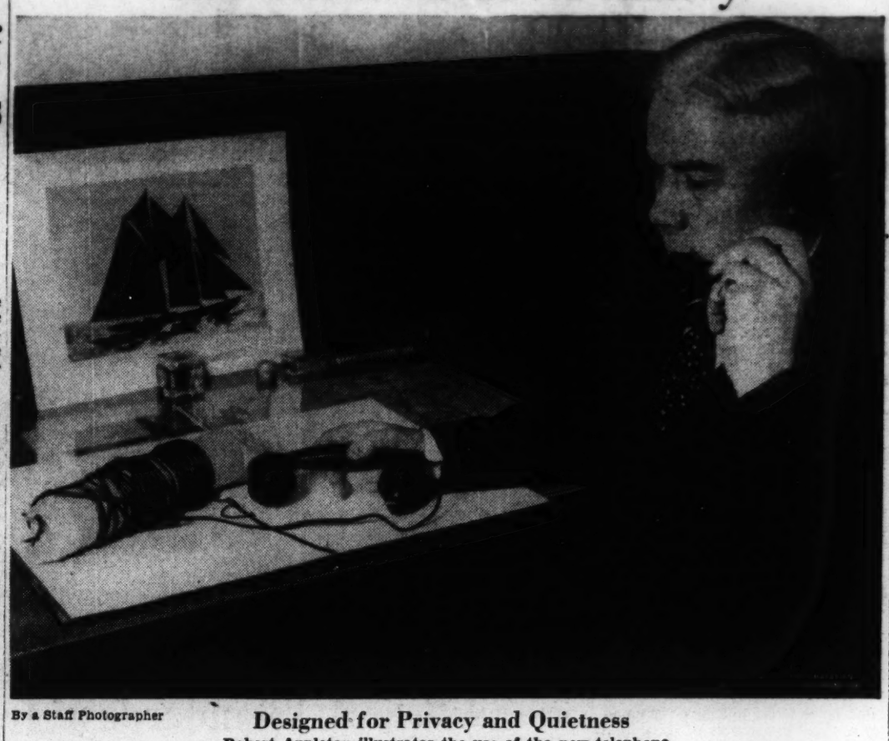
"Your insurance companies winked at this procedure, because it is more profit in your pockets. You have no right to say that you don't want to insure people who get into accidents, because if there were no accidents there would be no need for insurance."

Mr. Goodwin stated that if these conditions were "not remedied," a demand would arise before long for a State fund for motor liability insurance.

While the Registrar was demand-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

This Phone Needs No Battery



By a Staff Photographer

Designed for Privacy and Quietness

Robert Appleton illustrates the use of the new telephone

President Has Plan to Train 20,000 Fliers

Hopes to build up huge reserve of college youth —Army and Navy oppose plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—President Roosevelt rolled back one corner of the veil covering his new American armament program here yesterday and disclosed one item: a plan to give 20,000 boys annually rudimentary training in flying to form a reservoir of partially trained pilots from which the Army and Navy are expected to build up a reserve against any possible emergency.

The plan is to be tried out first on a small experimental scale. Between now and July 1 the National Youth Administration is to spend $100,000 of its current appropriation to train 300 youths in specially selected schools where training planes are available.

If the small scale test works, and if Congress provides the $9,800,000 which the President estimates would be necessary annually, the same agency will organize vocational training schools all over the country to train the full quota of 20,000 during the school year, 1939-1940.

Training Only Elementary

By no means all of the boys so trained are expected to go into the armed reserves. As a matter of fact the training they will receive will be only of the most elementary type. It will not include combat flying. But it is expected to prepare those sufficiently interested to enlist in the reserves with enough experience so that they can immediately begin training in the military branches of flying.

The President's first disclosure of an item in his national defense program arouses tremendous interest here as the first indication of the way in which armament policy in the Administration is tending. During the past three months two schools of thought on the subject have engaged in one of the most intense controversies which has ever taken place behind the scenes here.

On the one hand have been the high ranking officials of the Army and Navy interested in obtaining funds to put the existing Army and Navy in modern fighting trim. They want actual combat equipment for a small professional army and the new bases necessary to give the Navy greater mobility and freedom of action.

On the other hand there have been powerful Administration groups which have thought of national defense in terms rather of organizing the economy and social structure of the Nation.

Not Army or Navy Plan

It is too soon yet to be sure that the decisions are leaning strongly to one side or the other. But the interesting fact about the plan for training 20,000 student fliers each year is that it is not a plan which emerges from the portfolios of the Army General Staff or the office of the Chief of Naval Operations. In those professional quarters they are interested in money for new air bases, for increased enlisted personnel, and for increase in the number of airplanes in the services only so fast as the equipment and personnel to use them becomes available. To them a reservoir of 20,000 amateur pilots annually is not as important or urgent a matter as professional equipment.

That the President chooses to disclose his program piecemeal also proves interesting to observers. Diplomatic and political reasons are believed to lie behind this method of disclosing his plans. It serves to keep "national defense" headlines in the press and public interest aroused on the subject, whereas release of the whole program at once in a single message to Congress would provide one single burst of publicity with less attention to details and less sustained interest.

The training of pilots is understood to be only the first national defense function assigned to the National Youth Administration. Another plan which has been under consideration calls for use by the same agency of abandoned arsenals as machine shops in which to train aviation mechanics. This also is a project which springs from the civilian agencies of the Administration rather than from the professional of the armed services who tend to discount the value to their organizations of large numbers of only partially trained civilians in reserve.

How Plan Will Work

The general outline of the student pilot training plan was worked out by the Civil Aeronautics Authority which will supervise the actual air training under the National Youth Administration. The plan calls for giving students in colleges and universities 50 hours of training. The course will be open to youths between the ages of 18 and 25. They will be subjected to strict physical requirements so that all who complete the course will automatically be eligible physically to carry on in military training.

The CAA declines to look on the plan purely as a phase of national defense. According to its prospectus, the Authority's plan "simply proposes to give aviation its proper place in the vocational training system already established and func-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

The United States checks its defenses: Magazine Section.

Savings Reach Boom-Year Size But They Are Cash, Not Stocks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28—Savings by individuals in the United States continue almost as great in volume as in the last boom years of the twenties, but the form of saving has changed very greatly in the past five years, Raymond W. Goldschmidt, economist of the Securities and Exchange Commission, pointed out here last night to the American Statistical Association.

Though business and government savings have almost or entirely vanished, the middle class of citizens is saving at a larger rate than in 1929, the Washington authority reported. Concentration of income, on the other hand, is diminishing, as shown in a decline in savings of the highest income group.

The public is pulling its investments out of Wall Street to such an extent that Mr. Goldschmidt declared "there appears to exist a dearth of equity money." He proposed several remedies.

Investment in homes has declined every year for the past five years, he found.

The current trend of savings is toward cash, and bank deposits, and life and social insurance contracts.

Remarking on the newness of his calculations of the volume of saving and its components, the economist observed that they constituted "only a first attempt in what is believed to be a promising direction."

As to the shift of the public from securities from 1933 to 1937, Mr. Goldschmidt said "there was but little individual saving through absorption of securities. As a matter of fact over the period as a whole individuals are estimated to have reduced their holdings of securities (abstraction being made from changes of the value of securities held) by about $2,000,000,000.

"The absorption of securities by individuals has almost stopped and their place as buyers of securities has been taken by intermediary financial institutions.

"This change raises a very important question. While the supply of funds in the form of fixed interest bearing securities probably is more or less adequate, there appears to exist a dearth of equity money. To overcome it there are apparently two ways open.

"The first is to permit and to induce the large funds which now provide ample bond money (i. e. insurance companies, institutions,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Tides Found Mending Beaches Rent by September Hurricane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Cheerful news about the structure of the earth was presented before 1,000 scholars gathered here today for the semicentennial meeting of the Geological Society of America, the Mineralogical Society of America, the Paleontological Society, and the Seismological Society, Eastern section.

Breaks in the beaches on the Eastern coast caused by the September hurricane are mending rapidly and the shore will be as good for bathing and recreation next summer as ever before, Dr. Robert L. Nichols and Dr. Lawrence Goldthwait, of Tufts College, told the meeting.

Materials for rich new oil fields are being deposited on the sea bottom just outside the shore oil belt in California, according to a paper by Dr. Roger Revelle, of the Scripps institution, University of California. It may take millions of years for the fields to develop, but, according to Dr. Revelle, the preserved remains of tiny plants and animals which are settling on the ocean floor promise future wealth.

Undersea Contours

Modern mechanisms developed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey make it possible for ships at sea to determine their position from invisible submarine hills and valleys, according to Dr. A. C. Veatch, of New York City and Lieut. Commander Paul A. Smith. The paper also presented evidence that the Atlantic Ocean has alternately risen and fallen 12,000 feet in the last 20,000 years and is now near the peak of one of its oscillations.

Elections

The election of Dr. Wayland Vaughan, of Washington, D. C., as President of the Geological Society was announced, Dr. Arthur L. Day, also of Washington, the retiring President, becoming Councilor. Mrs. K. F. Billings, of Wellesley College, and Dr. Madeleine A. Fritz, of the University of Toronto, were the only women among 44 Fellows elected.

Dr. Maxwell Naylor Short, of the University of Arizona, was named President of the Mineralogical Society, succeeding Dr. J. Ellis Thomson, and the Roebling Medal of the Society was presented to Dr. Waldemar Theodore Schaller, Chief Mineralogist of the United States Geological Survey.

Dr. Ralph W. Chaney of the University of California, became President of the Paleontological Society, succeeding Dr. C. W. Gilmore.

Models and drawings showing the structure underlying New York City's tunnels, skyscrapers and bridges are included in an exhibition which will be in place during the conventions, which close on Friday.

Kansas Campsite

A campsite believed older than the civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia was reported found in north-central Kansas, by Dr. Harold T. U. Smith, Kansas University geologist, and Dr. L. C. Eiseley of the department of anthropology, at opening sessions today of the semicentennial meeting of the Geological Society of America.

Celebrating 50 years of progress in the science of geology, there have gathered in New York today more than 1,000 men of research from universities, state and national surveys, Provincial and Dominion surveys in Canada, and national and private museums in both the United States and Canada. More than 150 studies in geology, mineralogy, economic geology, paleontology, seismology and petrology are to be reported in the next three days.

Dr. Smith in his report on the antiquity of mankind in Kansas declared that the ancient site, first discovered by Barnard Frazier, Carnegie Foundation fellowship sculptor, is far less impressive than the remains of either Egypt or Babylon, representing simply the refuse from a very prehistoric campsite, now deeply buried.

By combining the methods of geology and archaeology, Dr. Smith and Professor Eiseley were able to evaluate the age and significance of the discovery far more adequately than would have been possible by applying the criteria of either science alone.

In describing the debris, Dr. Smith said it was found in a high streambank, beneath about 11 feet of earth and soil. There were fragments of charcoal and many broken or charred bones of bison, apparently cracked to obtain their marrow. Associated with the fragments there were flint chips, an arrow point, and a few primitive tools used by the long-vanished hunters.

Stream Restores Level

The campsite debris was left scattered on the surface of the ground, and then was buried naturally, by the accumulation of thin layers of mud and silt left by the waters of successive floods through many centuries. This continued until the valley was filled and the valley bottom raised some 11 feet above the level of the campsite. For some time the stream flowed at this high level and then, for causes unknown, it began to cut down into the deposits it had previously dropped.

Quickly it cut through some 14 feet, paused there for a while, and then cut down some seven feet deeper. Now it has begun the lei-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Mexico leaps yawning gap: Page 9.

Buzzes and Hums Are Eliminated By New Type Phone

A new type of telephone, bringing to higher efficiency the magnets in transmitter and earphones, but operating without use of batteries or electric power, has been perfected by B. A. Appleton of Telephone Systems Company, New York.

The instrument is said to give super clear voice transmission, free from line noises and power buzzes. The first Boston installation is planned for a department store, where the manager frequently needs talk with five or six of his assistants. The instrument is reputedly so sensitive that it carries the barest whisper, adding to the privacy of conversation.

The only requirements for conversation are two new-model phones of the handset type, connected by wire of the ordinary twisted pair variety. The absence of batteries or other power sources means total absence of buzzing or power hum on the line. There can be no noise transmitted of the sort to smother or confuse natural voice tones. It is especially fine in noisy places; for all extraneous noises are shut out—not transmitted. Its portability has proven valuable for camp and field use, especially by foresters directing fire fighters and other emergency workers. In a residence, it makes possible an impromptu installation to kitchen, nursery, maid's room or garage.

Fundamentally, the phone is not new. The speaking circuit is called into play by the vibrations of the speaker's voice actuating the diaphragm of the telephone. This establishes a tiny voice current which travels over the wire to the receiver, where it is converted back again into the original vocal tones.

Mr. Appleton asserts that tests have been conducted already over more than 500 miles of wire with reception excellent. He says there is every indication that greater distance can be achieved. It is not intended to displace the instruments used by the telephone company, but rather to supplement them by performing special duties. The instruments can serve, however, in any sized system or for any application. For example, it is claimed in a system of 200 phones, 100 two-way conversations could be carried on simultaneously and meet all the demands.

This Changing World

Collective Security—American Public Opinion Favors Joining the Democracies Against Any Further Fascist Expansion—Latest 'Fortune' Survey

By H. B. Elliston

The latest Fortune poll hasn't received the attention it deserves. In answer to the question:

> Should the Democratic Powers, including the United States, now stand firm together at any cost to prevent Hitler or Mussolini from taking any more territory at the expense of other nations?

The answers were: Yes, 56.3 per cent; no, 31 per cent; don't know, 12.7 per cent. In other words, the majority of the American people, judged from this straw ballot, now believe in international co-operation.

As I write these last two words, my thought goes back to a few years ago, when the words condemned the user to the charge that he was an impractical idealist. Times have certainly changed! Fortune does not poll only idealists. It asks its questions of a cross-section of the general public. And, together with the Gallup organization, it has hitherto had a remarkable success in assaying thereby the drift of public opinion. Accordingly, we are justified in regarding this latest poll as a true reflection of what idealist and realist alike are thinking on external questions. It is the people themselves who have turned internationalists—for the time being, at any rate.

The turn is dramatic in its suddenness as well as in its expression. For years Fortune has been asking this or a similar question, and the consensus of the replies has hitherto been consistently isolationist. Through these surveys the American people have declared time after time their indifference or neutrality toward all foreign countries. Only in the last three months has the shift been registered. And it has been decided enough to be called "profound" by the Fortune editors.

* * *

Whence this switch of American sentiment about external affairs? Personally this writer always has contended that basically American public opinion has never been hardened in its isolationism. It was, I felt, at the mercy of events. And the obvious explanation of the switch is the event known as the peace of Munich. Two conclusions, I think, are tenable:

> First, the American people feel that the Peace of Munich witnessed the resignation of Great Britain as the balancer of power in Europe; and that, therefore, the outer bulwark of America's external security had been breached.
>
> Secondly, the American people feel that the manner in which Nazi doctrine is being pushed constitutes a threat to America's own internal unity.

Till Munich little thought had been devoted to the relations between the British and the American Commonwealths. The one has hitherto taken the other for granted. Among Americans the British Empire lately has seemed to be depending upon the United States to keep it going. "Pulling their chestnuts out of the fire," and "England expects every American to do his duty"—these were typical phrases in America a year ago. They were spoken by Americans as if America were on a planet apart.

Since Munich, however, Americans have realized that it was partly by grace of the British Commonwealth that the United States could feel like a planet apart. And suddenly there burgeoned a recognition of the true inwardness of the relations between the two Commonwealths. It was as if a bulwark had been breached visibly. The sight brought with it the realization that America from then on would either have to lead a new coalition or fend for itself. I do not see any other interpretation of the pell-mell reactions to Munich which have been expressed in the United States up to this final reaction of the Fortune poll.

Nazi doctrine has redoubled the blow by striking at the internal unity of America. This is a country built up on racial and religious tolerance. Let any internal voice preach intolerance, and every American feels subconsciously that the roots of the republic are endangered. The voice of intolerance today comes from Berlin across the Atlantic. But the magic of radio brings it into every American home. And this makes external voices internal—just as Disraeli once said that in Britain all foreign questions are domestic.

Moreover, the United States is not yet congealed enough in its psyche to allow the Hitlerian voice to ricochet into the Atlantic. All the passions that blow over Europe find a consanguineous echo somewhere in the United States. The one from Berlin produces the deepest and most disturbing rumble.

* * *

At any rate, the Fortune poll, it seems to me, must have played a great part in the rebuff which the State Department last week administered to Nazi Germany over its protests against the Ickes speech. Perhaps also in Senator Pittman's itemized indictment of Nazism. For Fortune's release arrived on this desk almost a week before Acting Secretary of State Welles curtly rejected the Nazi protest. It must have been spread around Washington at the same time. Such a revelation of the about-turn in American sentiment formed a firm rampart against which the Administration could take its stand. Honest Harold at last has been realized—in foreign affairs at least—to be a voice of the people.

Where this new mandate will take the present Administration is anybody's guess. The key may still be in Congress' hands. And Congress, which has always been more isolationist than the people—partly out of jealousy of the Executive's prerogatives in foreign affairs—will no doubt challenge the Administration at every step in a forward internationalist policy.

It looks as if the main struggle in the next Congress might come over the translation of this foreign attitude into a foreign policy.

Rail Terminal for Montreal To Provide Three Years' Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Tenders have been called by the Canadian National Railways for the completion of its terminal project commenced seven years ago in Montreal when Sir Henry Thornton was President of the National Railways. A three-year-plan involving the construction of a central passenger terminal will be commenced immediately. Approximately $12,600,000 will be spent on the improvement with about $4,000,000 being expended in the coming 12 months.

The project includes the construction of a central passenger station at Dorchester Street in the shopping center of Montreal to handle traffic now entering Bonaventure Station; completion of a viaduct connecting the central station to Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence to important South Shore towns, bringing them much closer to the business and also the shopping and theater centers of the city; electrification of the tracks between the central station and St. Lambert, besides construction of connections with the main line.

For 1939 the work will be confined to completion of the excavation started nearly a decade ago, the building of a track structure there and work on the viaduct between the new central station and Victoria Bridge.

The Federal Government has recognized the importance of this project as a means of relieving unemployment and has contributed to the cost of the work a portion of the funds voted by Parliament in its construction and rehabilitation appropriation, so that tenders will be called immediately for construction of certain items of the work.

Plans for the future envisage electrification of all the passenger trains of the road within the Montreal area. The program also includes the leasing of surface rights for the construction of hotels, shops, theaters, or any similar buildings, atop the right of way.

Fifth Avenue's 'Dawn of New Day'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—"Window shoppers" in Fifth Avenue this morning had the unusual experience of seeing traffic lights up and down the breadth of the avenue turn red and then blink five times, upon which signal many of the large shops uncurtained their windows with a flourish, revealing exhibits designed after the World's Fair.

This was "The Dawn of a New Day on Fifth Avenue—the City's Greatest Retail Shopping Street," celebration held under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Association in conjunction with the New York World's Fair, 1939.

Although a cold wind pierced the usual number of pedestrians on the Avenue, about 150 persons gathered to hear Mayor La Guardia say that the World's Fair would be "the greatest fair ever held—or that will be held." Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, and Capt. William J. Pedrick, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, also spoke. The addresses were carried over a public address system and broadcast over stations WOR and WNYC at 9:30 this morning.

Most of the best-known shops in the Avenue participated in the celebration.

President Plans for Trained Reserve of 20,000 Fliers

(Continued from Page 1)

tioning in the public and private schools of the country." It states that there are 1,200,000 students in American colleges and universities from whom the 20,000 a year will be recruited. No trouble is expected filling the quota. Rather the CAA considers that a major problem will be keeping within the limits.

Has Variety of Purposes

The official theory by which this plan is linked to the National defense picture is best stated in the following excerpt from the CAA's prospectus:

"The Civil Aeronautics Authority developed its program after consultation with many leaders of the aviation industry. It is convinced that, in addition to building up a valuable aeronautical reserve of young men soundly versed in the fundamentals of flying, the plan will stimulate a healthy development of the aircraft manufacturing industry, and that the two things together will create a back-log of inestimable value to the nation's air defenses.

"Only by such an approach, it believes, can the United States adequately safeguard itself against the vast aerial militarization programs now being pressed with fanatic zeal by foreign powers unless it is to emulate their warlike preparations.

"It is more in keeping with the American spirit of preparedness to build up a great pool of men and machines, dedicated to and engaged in the pursuits of peace, but yielding first place to no other nation in flying skill or technical development, and quickly adaptable to military needs in the event of war."

Million Men Overnight

It would be difficult to find a more complete negation of the armament conceptions of the professional military man. This theory as advanced by the CAA and presented by the President amounts to transposition in aviation terms of the old doctrine of the civilian army which can be raised and rallied overnight in event of war. There is to be a vast civilian air force which, presumably, can be enrolled in the military services overnight and immediately become available for military service.

Such an idea seems close to the ludicrous to the professional soldier. With the increased mechanization of modern war weapons mass becomes decreasingly important. The Army and Navy strategists of today are not concerned with mass, either in man power or airplanes, nearly so much as they are concerned with the quality and complete preparedness of professional forces.

Thus in making the first disclosure of an item in his national defense plan President Roosevelt shows the country something which on the surface looks suspiciously like a new form of subsidized stimulation to the aircraft industry under the label of national defense. Certainly in the eyes of the professional military men the label is just a label and nothing more.

It remains to be seen whether the rest of the national defense program is analagous. The projected size of military aircraft procurement plans are expected next and soon. Some quarters are thinking and talking in terms as high as an objective of from 10,000 to 13,000 planes for Army, Navy and training purposes combined. According to President Roosevelt most items are still on a basis of 24-hour changes. Whether any decision on aircraft numbers has yet been reached is not known.

President to Aid Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt was asked by a delegation from the National Peace Conference today to lead a campaign for a world conference for economic and military disarmament.

John Nevin Sayre, President of the peace organization, said after a call at the White House his group had "gained the impression from the President that prospects for such a conference are not hopeless."

The statement presented to the President urged him to take active leadership for an international meeting to check the "present ominous drift in world affairs." It was signed by 800 persons from educational, religious, labor and business groups.

Mr. Sayre added that no one had expressed more clearly and forcefully than the Chief Executive the "desire to avert war which is stirring the conscience of humanity throughout the world today."

250 Veniremen Called For New Hines Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—A special panel of 250 veniremen was drawn Dec. 27 for the second trial of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, accused of conspiracy in the policy racket. The trial is to start Jan. 23. The first attempt to convict Mr. Hines ended in a mistrial Sept. 12.

Education for the Children of India's Workers

A Girls' School in an Industrial Settlement

Egypt Asserts Right to Share In Suez Canal Arrangements

CAIRO, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Egyptian Government asserted its right yesterday to be consulted in future management of the Suez Canal, on which Italian Fascists have cast covetous glances.

A Government spokesman in the Chamber of Deputies declared no change of the status of the Canal should be made without Egypt's consent because it runs through Egyptian territory. It was believed that the Government outlined its position more fully in a note to Great Britain.

(There has been press clamor in Italy for a share in control of the Canal, which for all practical purposes is under French administrative control. It is ruled by a Board of Directors of whom 21 are French, 10 representatives of the British Government, and one a Netherlander.)

Italo-Egyptian Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Unveiling in Alexandria recently of the statue of Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt from 1863 to 1879, was the occasion of the exchange of expressions of friendship between Italy and Egypt on the part of Luigi Federzoni, President of the Italian Senate and the Italian Academy, and Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, Egypt's Premier.

The ceremony was performed by King Farouk before a gathering of Princes, Ministers, representatives of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps, and local notables, while the presence of large numbers of children from the Italian schools in the City emphasized the significance of the event.

The statue, erected by the Italian Community of Alexandria to honor the memory of King Farouk's grandfather, is a work of art worthy of that nation of master craftsmen, and includes an elaborate semi-circular colonnade of Italian marble. Although it was completed three years ago, its official acceptance as a gift to the City was deferred until the tension of the last few years was eased by the signing of the Anglo-Italian Pact and Egypt's subsequent recognition of Italy's Empire in Ethiopia.

In view of Italy's new role in the Mediterranean its spokesman made the most of the opportunity of emphasizing the importance of Italian culture and influence, recalling the late King Fuad's sympathies and the westernizing efforts of Ismail, in whose reign many progressive steps, including the construction of the Suez Canal, were taken.

Evidently the ground is being prepared for the opening of negotiations regarding the Suez Canal tolls on Italian shipping and facilities for airdromes on Italian Trans-African air routes, while Egypt will probably demand the recognition of the ecclesiastical control of the Ethiopian Church by the Coptic Patriarch.

Generals Retired By Popular Front Regime in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 28 (AP)—Seven generals of the Chilean Army retired yesterday at the suggestion of the Defense Ministry, as the new Popular Front Government, headed by President Aguirre, organized its administrative machinery. Among those who resigned was Gen. Oscar Novoa, Army Commander-in-Chief, who advised the Conservative candidate for President, Gustavo Ross, not to contest the Oct. 25 election, because the country was on the verge of revolution. He was expected to be replaced by Gen. Carlos Fuente, a former Chief of Staff. The resignation of Gen. Diego Aracena of the Air Forces also was accepted.

It was expected that the majority of resignations of Chilean diplomatic representatives abroad, tendered as a matter of routine at the advent of a new Administration, would be accepted. It was reported one of the first acts of the Administration would be to ask Congress to recognize the Government of Soviet Russia.

More than 300 political prisoners, including a number of Chilean Nazis captured in the abortive putsch of Sept. 5, were freed by amnesty after the Popular Front Government took office on Saturday. Among those pardoned was Jorge Gonzales von Marees, considered a leader of the putsch.

Retiring President Alessandri addressed a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, asking authorization to leave the country. Under Chile's Constitution, an outgoing President must remain in the country at least six months, unless Congress grants special permission.

Standards of Industrial India Raised by Model Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAWNPORE, India—The system of model villages and industrial settlements, which has been operated in certain well-known experiments in England, is not unknown in the industrial life of India. An interesting example of the system may be found at the MacRobert Ganj settlement, a model village of some 3,000 persons run by the British India Corporation mills in this famous textile center.

The settlement is one of several supported by this corporation in Cawnpore, others being the Allen Ganj, housing about 3,500, and the Kakomi Ganj with a population of 1,000. Ganj is a word conveying a sense of place, its original meaning having been market place.

The British India Corporation is a big amalgamation of cotton and wool mills, tanneries, and leather factories. The project of helping to provide housing for their work people was started about 1902 by certain individual mills before they had joined to form the amalgamation. One of its originators was Sir Alexander MacRobert then head of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, another was Sir George Allen, who controlled the leather works.

Like a Country Village

The MacRobert Ganj in its layout is like a country village. Its small, single-storied blocks of buildings stand well apart. Tall trees give shade and make a green freshness above the dried earth.

There is a good variety of accommodation in the settlement ranging from one-roomed quarters for the poorest families to small cottages for clerks and other better paid employees. The rents charged go from one rupee four annas (about 50 cents) a month to eight rupees a month for better quarters, while there are a few bungalows at 16 rupees a month.

Wages start at about 16 rupees a month and rise to about 60 rupees. All the payment is by piece work.

For 12 annas (25 cents) extra a woman can have a separate kitchen, equipped with the simple earth stove used by Indians, while for two annas extra she can have a purdah wall. This is a wall about eight feet high built on the edge of the stone platform outside the quarters. Secluded women can use the space it encloses for taking the air, or on occasion it becomes the family bathroom.

Used to Close Quarters

The one-roomed quarters are supposed to be for small families only, the quota being a man, his wife, and two children. This regulation, however, cannot be too arbitrarily observed. In European countries crowding means squalor, but in India the patriarchal family lives together at close quarters even when it is prosperous, so housing space cannot be judged by western standards.

There are two schools, one for girls and one for boys. About a quarter of the children in the settlement attend school and that is all that can be induced to come, though there is accommodation for many more. There are quite as many girls in school as boys.

The copybooks, in Urdu script and English writing, are incredibly neat. It was hard to believe that the sewing and embroidery in the girls' school had been done by children.

At MacRobert Ganj organized sport seems more flourishing than orgahized culture. There is a playing field and a wrestling pit. This pit is a shallow well in the ground about the size of a boxing ring with stone pillars at its edge supporting a roof over it. The spectators squat on the ground all round. The whole place is enclosed with walls and gates. The gates were not to take in money, but to keep out women.

The women, it is said, used to come and watch the wrestling and make remarks about how funny the men looked. Hence the gates and walls.

There is a special set of quarters in the settlement reserved for the widows of former workmen. Their children generally go to the mills as soon as they are old enough. The settlement has its own troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Everything in Order

The settlement looked spick and span; there was not so much as a piece of vegetable peel outside any of the houses. Indian women generally keep the insides of their houses well swept, but are not so careful about the outside.

Besides the settlements of the British India Corporation there are two or three other small ones in Cawnpore, while the great Parsi steel and engineering organization of Tata Limited has a notable model village in Bengal. The Cawnpore settlements only take in a fraction of the total of 50,000 mill and factory workers in the city.

Indian labor has come from the poverty of its villages to live squalidly in ramshackle slums. It is almost without education. Its aims have been confused by being caught up in nationalist and religious politics. It is easily intimidated, but irresponsible in sudden violence.

Pope and Fascists Engage in Test On Racial Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The trial of strength between the Roman Catholic Church and the Fascist Party over the racial issue has not yet resulted in a clear-cut victory for either side. But no Italian, much less Premier Mussolini, now underestimates the powers of the present occupant of the papal throne of Rome.

In modern Italy, where the stability of the Government depends so largely upon its being able to prevent its people from realizing that opposition is even conceivable, Pope Pius XI has shown that opposition is not only conceivable, but possible to limits heretofore not realized by Fascist thought.

In his Christmas address to the Cardinals, the Pope expressed "bitter sadness" at vexations in relations between the Vatican and the Italian Goevrnment.

The Pontiff expressed appreciation of the part taken by King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Mussolini in negotiating the Concordat with the Vatican—an agreement, the tenth anniversary of which is to be celebrated next February.

But, the Pope said, the forthcoming anniversary brings "real and serious preoccupations and bitter sadness," particularly in view of State moves against the Vatican's great organization of laymen known as Catholic Action. Referring to recent raids on headquarters and archives of Catholic Action, he declared that that activity of the Church was not in politics or in "undesired" competition with the Fascist regime.

When it became clear that Signor Mussolini was going ahead with the policy of racial persecution as an aid to more vigorous nationalist aspirations the Catholic Action suddenly became involved with the Fascist Party for its pro-Jewish activities. Promptly the Pope came to the aid of the vast body of laity by openly attacking "exaggerated nationalism" before church bodies while the Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano, published extensive criticisms of Fascist policy.

Upholding canon law which does not discriminate between Aryan and non-Aryan, the Pope wrote letters of protest to both Signor Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel. It is not known if Signor Mussolini replied, but the King has since addressed a friendly letter to Pope Pius in which he assured him that efforts would be made to meet his objections to the new marriage laws.

Soviets Follow Reich Pattern In New Propaganda Ministry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A Ministry of Propaganda organized on similar lines to that in Germany has been added to the list of Cabinet posts in the Soviet Government, and Joseph Stalin's right-hand man, A. A. Zdanoff, has been appointed the first Soviet Commissar of Propaganda.

This powerful Bolshevik leader succeeded Sergei Kiroff as chief of Leningrad district four years ago, after the latter's assassination. He has won his way to one of the foremost positions in the Soviet hierarchy by directing a series of ruthless "purges" in Leningrad district, and the removal of several hundred thousand men and women to the Soviet East.

It is not yet clear just what significance the reorganization of Soviet propaganda machinery possesses. Mr. Zdanoff has been selected to transfer direction of the entire propaganda machinery from the ruling Communist Party to the Soviet Government, and at the same time he has taken over, without any publicity, supervision of the Communist International. Russia's Bolshevik rulers thus combine for the first time since the passing of Lenin the direction of propaganda both at home and abroad in the hands of a single man.

Inculcation of Ideas

To democratic ears the word "propaganda" has an unpleasant sound. But it is a perfectly legitimate word, accurately used to describe the process of inculcating a set of ideas which have been determined by higher authorities and which are not to be questioned by lesser men and women.

The Communist creed in Russia has been worked out, and is modified frequently, by the higher organs of the ruling Communist Party, and that Party assumes the right to suppress, by force if necessary, any opposition to its accepted body of beliefs, and also assumes the duty of converting to its creed every man, woman, and child in the Soviet Union and as many as possible in other countries.

An elaborate organization has been worked out for this purpose during the 21 years since the Bolshevik Party came to power in Russia. The Party itself has employed about 50,000 full-time "agitators" in Russia, and has been able to reach all Soviet citizens through its absolute control of all Soviet schools, kindergartens, clubs, radio stations, newspapers, periodicals of all kinds, and publishing houses.

Will Unify Propaganda

Many of these institutions, however, have been directed by the Soviet Government, not by the Party; although the latter also controls the Government. There have been occasional conflicts and contradictions between the organs of Party and Government. It will now apparently be Mr. Zdanoff's task to unify all organs of propaganda, to eliminate repetition of effort so far as possible, and to increase the smoothness of the propaganda machinery. Presumably he will undertake this task also for the Communist International, which directs the propaganda work of Communist parties in other countries.

Mr. Zdanoff is well-equipped for work with foreign Communists. He is Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the Soviet Parliament (Supreme Soviet), has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Red International of Trade Unions, and was a delegate to the seventh congress of the Communist International, which met at Moscow in 1935. He is a man of tremendous energy, and has successfully come through the trying years of the purges since 1936 with his reputation intact as an unwavering supporter of Joseph Stalin and his policies.

Conference Protests Gas Tax Diversion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Highway Users Conference urged State Legislatures Dec. 26 to prevent diversion of special motor vehicle fees and taxes to other than highway purposes.

In a public statement on this and other highway questions, the Conference said it spoke for groups of representatives of farmers, retailers, dairymen and organizations in the automotive-highway field.

Reporting that 47 States were completing surveys upon which they would base future road programs, the Conference said such programs should be measured by the taxpayers' ability to pay. Toll roads should be excluded, the statement continued, and new highways should embody every practical aid to safety.

Another 'Invisible' Glass

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The American Physical Society heard yesterday of a method of making "invisible glass" — the second announced in two days.

It was described by Dr. C. Hawley Cartwright, a physicist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who developed it jointly with a colleague, Dr. Arthur F. Turner.

Dr. Cartwright's announcement was made at the Physical Society meeting here only 24 hours after the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., had disclosed that two of its natural scientists had discovered a way to make glass "invisible."

Both the M. I. T. and the General Electric researchers did the same thing—each found that by spreading an extremely thin film over the surface of a piece of clear glass, the reflection from the glass itself could be almost entirely eliminated.

The M. I. T. experimenters made their film from sodium or aluminum fluoride. This compound was heated until gas was generated, and the gas was allowed to settle on a glass plate. The film so formed was only four-millionths of an inch thick and was itself invisible, yet it had the effect of eliminating most of the reflection from the glass.

Originally, only about 96 per cent of the light striking a piece of clear glass goes through it. The rest is reflected. It is this reflected portion which enables the eye to see the glass.

Glass processed in the M. I. T. manner, Dr. Cartwright said, permits 99.6 per cent of the light to go through.

The sodium flouride film is too fragile, Dr. Cartwright related, to stand weathering or hard usage, but he suggested that a protective layer of some other substance could be developed to make it available for ordinary outdoor use.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Jobs Insurance System in N. Y. Is Declared Faulty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y. — "Absolute breakdown" of the unemployment insurance system in New York State is charged by Assemblyman Charles O. Burney (R), of Erie County, who said Dec. 27 he would ask the Legislature to enact corrective legislation when it meets on Jan. 4.

"Either the executives in charge of the Unemployment Division are incapable, or else the system is a faulty one," Mr. Burney declared, repeating at the same time many of the charges hurled by Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for Governor in the election here this fall, that several thousand persons in the Buffalo area alone had suffered from mal-administration of the law.

"Apparently," he continued, "there is too much centralization and control in Albany. I believe the system should be decentralized and the district offices should keep records and be given authority to pay the unemployment claims."

At the same time it was announced by Milton O. Loysen, Director of the State Unemploment Insurance Division, that a total of 389,648 checks, totaling $4,502,668, were issued last month to cover all types of claims. This brought to $83,491,394 the amount paid since Jan. 29, when the first check was sent out, he added.

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Indian Renaissance in U.S.; Act of 1934 Aids Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The condition of American Indians has been so greatly improved under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 that they are experiencing a "renaissance," according to a study by organizations and individuals friendly to the Indians and checked by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The former policy of trying to "Americanize" the Indian having failed, the study, published in a 17,000-word pamphlet entitled "The New Day for the Indians," declares the new program of the Federal Government "encourages tribal life and community control of lands and resources."

"A new world of opportunity has been opened to all Indian Tribes by the development of three cardinal principles of present day Indian administration — Indian self-government, the conservation of Indian lands and resources and socially directed credit," the report says.

"The credit program if supplemented by a sound land program, is likely to establish for the first time a stable basis of economic independence for many tribes which have lived on the edge of starvation."

Individual property ownership of Indian lands under the former arrangement caused enterprise to become dormant because of lack of tools and credit, but under the new policy, Indian land holdings have increased by 2,780,000 acres in the last four years and $4,000,000 in credit for farm machinery and other improvements has been supplied to tribes.

Basic civil liberties have been restored to the Indians under the act, the study reveals, permitting them the rights of their own languages, ceremonies, acts and traditions; gag and sedition laws have been repealed, and the system of justice reorganized.

Social service and permanent public improvements in the fields of health, education, road building, irrigation and relief account for 70 per cent of the current Indian service budget, it was disclosed. Under the new act the mortality rate among Indians has decreased by 12 per cent.

The final power of approval or veto over disposition of all tribal assets was placed in the Indian hands under the terms of the act, which authorized the tribes to take over positive control of their own resources.

The survey shows that 252,211 Indians of the total 337,000 in the United States and Alaska are now living under the protection of the act.

Victoria Cuts Gas Sale Hours Of Garages and Filling Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Hours for the sale within Victoria of petrol, oil, and motor accessories have been fixed by recent legislation. Gas cannot now be sold on ordinary week days before 7 a. m. and later than 8 p. m. unless a traveler, caught in an emergency, would otherwise be unable to continue his trip.

Motorists buying gas under the emergency clause must fill in a questionnaire and vouch for the accuracy of the answers; false information can earn a £20 penalty.

At week ends and on public holidays gas stations within a 10-mile metropolitan radius can trade from 7 a. m. until 2 p. m. and country filling stations enjoy the same privilege and an additional concession permitting legal sales from 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. On late shopping days recognized by each town and city in the State, motorists can fill their tanks up to 9:30 p. m. without risking trouble for the pump-owners.

The object of the Act was to limit working hours in garages and service stations and banish the sweating claimed to have been prevalent in the trade. But there is dissension among filling station men in city and country as to the wisdom of the Government's move.

Country proprietors maintain that the legislation favors city stations. They say most of their week-end business was done during afternoon hours when their pumps must now be locked; metropolitan sales, on the other hand, had always been heaviest in the mornings when city people were departing for the country.

Answering the over-work allegation, the proprietor of one country filling station wrote that he had always worked his staff by rotation. In common with other country filling station proprietors he now faced such trade losses that he would have to cut the size of his staff.

Motorists generally disapprove of the restrictions imposed upon them. The Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, which unsuccessfully fought the passage of the Act, contends that the limited trading hours will not only inconvenience the traveling public, but are seriously affecting the volume of week-end touring.

Air Compression Is Streamlined

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—A revolutionary principle of air compression has been discovered and a machine to carry out the theory perfected by L. V. Jones of Phoenix.

After a year of experimentation at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Mr. Jones has filed application for a patent.

To distinguished natural scientists headed by Howell N. Tyson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Institute, Mr. Jones, quiet young business man, who is neither engineer nor mechanic, has satisfactorily demonstrated that he has perfected a machine which will compress air to a relatively high pressure at low temperature with little power and without the necessity of water cooling.

He does it with a machine having less than half the moving parts of an ordinary air compressor.

The fundamental result of the new principle is that what ordinarily would be the heat generated by compression of air—the heat that water jackets are supplied to withdraw—is utilized to give additional "drive" to the compressing unit, thereby not only withdrawing the accumulating heat without outside cooling, but making that heat provide part of the compressing "drive" and thus reduce the amount of power required in the compressing.

Utilized in the compression is a second agent—in the test machine oil is used—which serves three or four purposes at once. It helps in the compression by sealing in the air, lubricates the machine, withdraws the heat and is the re-circulating agent.

Part of the air compressed is returned to the earliest phase of the "compression cycle" so that its tendency to cool and expand as it is released becomes part of the drive force for further compression.

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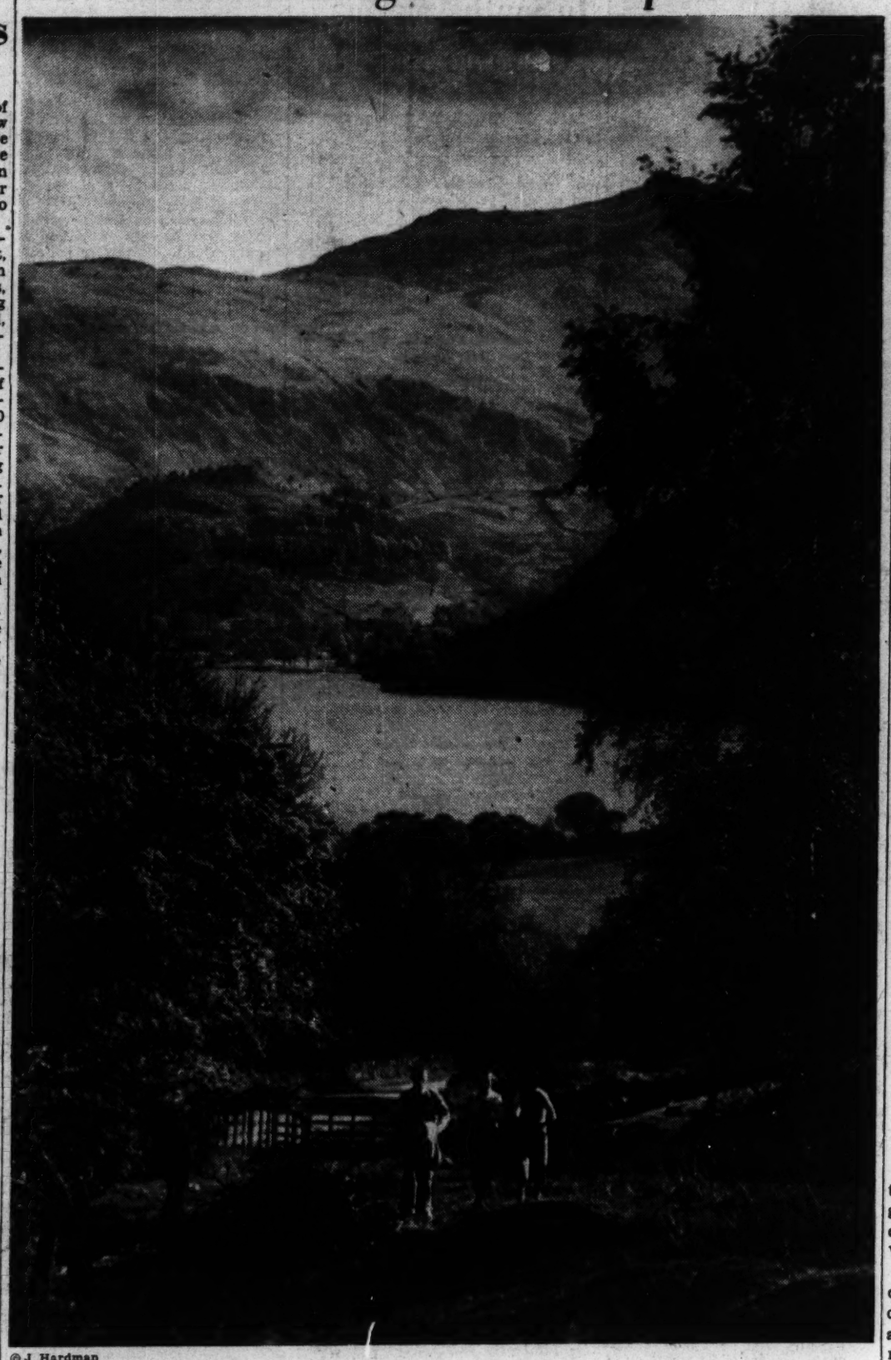

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Lake Ullswater Shore in England Saved From Building Project by Private Purchaser

Government Aid Sought to Replan Greater London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Urgent need for the replanning of Greater London is being pressed upon the Government by a number of prominent architects and town-planners.

At a recent conference a resolution was passed calling for Government initiative in setting up of an Executive Planning Authority for Greater London, with powers and instructions to control the future development of the region.

It was stated at the conference that local planning has failed, and that it is now imperative that an immediate check be put to the continued expansion of London, and to the further increase of the height and density of its buildings.

The resolution urged that a planning authority should be set up "charged with the duty of preparing a master plan for the London region as a whole, based on a policy of decentralization of industry, business, and population into well-designed towns and existing towns of moderate size, coupled with the preservation of the open country still within reach of Londoners, and the progressive redevelopment of Central London with lower density and more gardens and open spaces."

Vest-Pocket Device Makes Liquid Air

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—A vest-pocket liquid air machine weighing only half a pound but said to be capable of producing between 50 and 60 pounds of liquid air an hour has been demonstrated before the Soviet Academy of Sciences by Prof. Peter Kapitza.

It was revealed that the apparatus is a special cooling turbine which functions under a pressure of only five to six atmospheres instead of the customary 200 atmospheres for such processes.

It was asserted that elimination of the necessity of high pressures makes possible a simplified construction and less danger in operation.

Professor Kapitza was associated with the late Baron Rutherford, noted British natural scientist, in the development of an improved method for the production of helium. Returning to Moscow from England for a visit, he was requested to remain here and continue his researches.

Reich Censors Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Reich's Board of Censors passed 104 films in the first nine months of this year as against 116 during the same period last year, it was announced recently. German-produced films passed by the board dropped from 87 per cent last year to 54 per cent this year, and American films from 26.7 per cent to 23 per cent.

Friends of England's Lakeland Unite to Keep Scenic Sites

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRASMERE, England—During the last 20 years several stretches of mountain land in the Lake district of Westmoreland and Cumberland have been donated to, or acquired by, the National Trust. A movement is on foot to unify these tracts of country into a National Park. To this end an Association has been formed under the title of "Friends of the Lake District."

One of the chief aims of the Association is the control of building planning. There are at present seven separate planning authorities in Lakeland, having no common standard and in no way bound to consult each other. With mountain climbing, hiking, and holiday-making in Lakeland becoming more popular year by year, the eyes of the builder have also been turned in that direction. Planning schemes which are already in hand do not treat as a unit what, it is hoped, may in the future be a national park.

Another problem before parts of Lakeland is that of afforestation. The Forestry Commission can exercise compulsory purchase when and where it pleases. But, after a long campaign, it has agreed not to plant in 300 of the 700 square miles of the essential Lake district. But outside this the only control to which the Commission need submit is that of the Treasury.

Underground Cables Preferred

Yet aother menace to hitherto unspoilt beauty is that of the electricity pylons carrying the 33,000-volt cables. Here the lovers of Lakeland are up against the Central Electricity Board. They ask that the pylons be kept outside the Lake district, and that the lower power cables carrying the current from them to villages inside be run underground instead of being carried on heavy wooden poles. One supply company has already done this.

Lakeland already has been heavily drawn on to supply industrial Lancashire with its water needs. In the 1880's Manchester took Thirlmere and 10,000 acres; and in 1919 further parliamtnary powers were given for the purchase of Haweswater with 24,000 acres of watersheds. But, thanks to the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, a clause in the Bill ensured to the public full rights of "air, exercise, and recreation."

Settled Policy Sought

Friends of Lakeland advocate a National Park Commission which would have authority not to "develop" but to "preserve." The question of roads, too, could then be dealt with under a settled policy. Motoring highways, it is said, may attract the tourist, but they do not add to the beauty of the country.

Access to the fells, to which there has always been a generous tradition of freedom, could be watched over by a Park Commission. Daleheads, lake shores, and fell sides could be protected from the builder. One good mark can be scored up to Lakeland: so far it is free from the blatant advertisements which disfigure so many of the roads in England. But if Lakeland were turned into a National Park, it could be protected and preserved as a whole instead of piecemeal as hitherto.

Of All Things . . . !

A Stitch in Time

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postoffice officials took a lesson in 1938 from thrifty housewives who cut down father's trousers to make pants for Johnny.

When the bottoms of 100,206 mail bags wore out, the officials ordered them cut off and the sacks restitched into smaller bags. More than 300,000 other sacks were repaired.

Postmaster General James A. Farley estimated in his annual report today that this saved the Government $135,309.

Queen a Maid Would Be

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Helen Hayes, the actress, is tired of playing queenly roles and just for a change she'd like to be a scullery maid.

"Every play I get is about a queen," lamented the five-foot actress in an interview, just before hurrying to a theater to portray "Victoria Regina" for the 930th time.

"I think I've done all of them and someone came along recently and wanted to write a new one for me on the life of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. But I'd like to be a scullery maid for a change."

Moore to Present Big WPA Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—A huge WPA program, designed to reduce the load carried by the State in connection with unemployment relief, will be placed before the Legislature by Gov. R. Harry Moore when it meets on Jan. 10, it was announced here Dec. 27. The 1938 Legislature voted an appropriation of $5,000,000 in order to obtain a $20,000,000 Federal grant to be spent on State-wide highway development.

Governor Moore, a Democrat, said he would urge the next Legislature, which will be Republican-controlled, to try to get an even larger Federal allotment in 1939.

The Governor's program is, however, expected to face political barriers in the Assembly, which will be dominated by the Essex County Clean Government wing of the Republican Party. On the other hand, Republicans friendly to Mr. Moore will be in control of the Senate, where support for his spending program is expected to be sufficiently strong to insure its passage.

"There are going to be a lot of people to feed this winter," the Governor said today.

New Party in Mexico Calls on People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A call to the Nation to rally behind the newly-formed Anti-Communist Mexican Revolutionary Party marks one of the swiftest developments in the political agitation centering in recent weeks upon the selection of presidential candidates for 1940. The manifesto was issued by Gen. Manuel Perez Treviño, a seasoned politician allied with conservative groups.

The new party which is being formed will name its own candidate and announces its program as "government for all classes, not just one." Its manifesto attacks the ejido system and union organizations as "instruments of oppression" and asserts that the Party of the Mexican Revolution (P. R. M.) has denied justice to truly representative groups of the people.

The Government, it holds, should regulate the conflicts between capital and labor, instead of fomenting them. Communistic tendencies are the origin of Mexico's present economic ills, it states, and should be abolished in favor of a platform which will solidify the social gains already made and restore guarantees to industry and agriculture.

The program of the Anti-Communist Mexican Revolutionary Party is typical of those being sponsored by other groups forming in the strong rightist swing occuring here in recent weeks. Chief of these groups are the "Old Revolutionaries" who opened vigorous attacks upon the Government at a banquet three weeks ago, and the Constitutional Democratic Front which was formed early in the summer.

Fear Dissipation by Numbers

Still other groups are organizing in this agitation which President Cardenas has said is "premature" and unless they later co-ordinate their forces the rightist movement may dissipate itself among too many candidates. The foremost candidate now in the field is Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Minister of National Defense, who has been chosen by the "Old Revolutionaries" as their candidate.

President Cardenas' stand on the Avila Camacho candidacy has not been announced, and may not be for many months, but it is understood that if the administration should decide to back him, as the strongest leader, the conservative groups might abandon him since they are determined to have a clear cut break with the Cardenas policies.

Political sanctions are already being applied by the P. R. M., which is the administration party, against those of its members who are defying the party authority. This is being done although President Cardenas has announced that the election will be a free one and that he will not impose a candidate.

Three former members of the P. R. M. were expelled from the Party for critical speeches made at the banquet of the "Old Revolutionaries." They are Gen. Marciano Gonzalez, Col. Alfonso Gomez Morentin, and Gen. Rafael Cal y Mayor, all men occupying important political posts.

This expulsion only increased attacks upon the Party and General Emilio N. Acosta, a strong conservative leader went so far as to say that "The Revolution will have to break with the P. R. M., where Communism rules. If the formulation of the second Six-Year-Plan is left to Rodriguez (head of the P. R. M.) and Lombardo Toledano, head of the leftist Confederation of Mexican Workers, the Party will impose as successor to Cardenas' regime a soviet government."

Typical of Antagonism

This vigorous denunciation of the administration party is typical of the antagonism being voided in many sections, and thereupon occurred the expulsion of General Acosta from the administration bloc of the Chamber of Deputies after violent debates in which he was attacked as a "reactionary" and for lack of discipline.

General Acosta retaliated by resigning from the P. R. M., reserving the right to re-enter the party when "membership does not involve servile submission" and the Party has a new leader. It was for his criticism of the P. R. M. and its leader, Luis Rodriguez, that the conservative leader was expelled.

Charges of being allied with former President Calles were also made against Gen. Perez Trevino in the Chamber of Deputies. His manifesto calling for a rightist turn was said to be dictated by Señor Calles.

Another index of the rightist swing was registered in the recent city elections held in Tampico and Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas State. The candidates backed by the C. T. M. and P. R. M. lost to men backed by the Conservative State Government. The two organizations have charged that the election was controlled by the Army and are protesting the vote but nothing has been done to remove the winners.

A striking phenomenon of the rightist movement now gathering force is that in it are affiliated men who in the Revolutionary decade from 1910 to 1920 were bitter enemies. Thus Carranzistas, Villistas Obregonistas, and Zapatistas are linked together in a common cause which is that of breaking the socialistic order imposed by the Cardenas Government and restoring guarantees to private capital and property.

Mexican Hand Goes Deeper in Industry

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Dec. 28

The Mexican Senate has extended the trend toward government regulation of industry by passing and sending to President Cardenas bills affecting electric, salt, sugar and petroleum development.

It also approved the agreement with the United States on settlement of claims growing out of expropriation of farm lands.

The electric bill imposes a 10 per cent tax on electric consumption to raise funds for developing the power industry.

The salt industry received stronger laws to permit the producers under government sponsorship to control production.

The sugar measure levies a tax of six cents per kilogram, five cents of which will be refunded to members of a government-approved association designed to control production.

The petroleum bill prohibits further concessions to foreigners for exploitation.

Democracy Is First in Hearts Of Veterans of Foreign Wars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Defense of the American democratic system of government is an important feature of the eight-point program of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The fifth point in the program calls for the "maintenance of our constitutional rights of free speech a free press, religious freedom, and rights of petition and assembly." Furthering that part of the program, the organization's national headquarters here has been sending literature and prepared addresses to its 3,700 posts and 2,500 auxiliary units.

A pamphlet contains the speeches on "Basic Principles of American Democracy," made in a symposium at the encampment by Herbert Bayard Swope, Herbert Agar, Dr. Everett Clinchy, Alexander F. Whitney and Grenville Clark. With the pamphlet has been mailed a reprint from the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of an article by Edward L. Bernays on "Public Education for Democracy." Local leaders are urged to spread these messages among the membership and throughout their communitiles.

The program in support of democratic institutions also is carried into the V. F. W.'s work for youth, which the organization sponsors in local communities in every State. One chief aim of the youth program is to instill in young minds a deeper understanding of the rights and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Vocational training is sponsored with the thought that if young persons are to be "sold" on American democracy, they must be able to find congenial and profitable employment under that form of government. The recreational part of the program is conducted with the idea of democratic play and equal opportunity. The entire program is presented as a "demonstration of democracy," to give boys and girls a background that will lead them freely to chose the American way in preference to any plan that may be offered them.

The protection of democracy also plays a part in another of the V. F. W.'s chief aims, a law to take the profit out of war. The organization is fighting the May bill in Congress which would give the president almost dictatorial power to confiscate industries and control individuals in time of war. The V. F. W. contends the May bill is needlessly drastic and undemocratic, taking from the people and from Congress rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The Association is supporting, instead, Senate bill No. 3,912, sponsored by 27 Senators; which, it is argued, would merely draft profits, giving the Government the money to buy what it needed, rather than permitting wholesale confiscation of industries.

The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

New Stamp Issues Pile Up Tidy Profit

WASHINGTON (AP)—New postage stamps issued during 1938 netted the Post Office Department a tidy profit.

Postmaster General Farley estimated Dec. 24 that first-day sales alone of 37 new stamps totaled $712,395.65. Most of these sales are believed to have been to collectors.

Best seller of the 32-stamp Presidential series was the half-cent Benjamin Franklin stamp. Nearly 1,500,000 were sold the first day. The $5 Coolidge stamp brought in the most money—$98,000.

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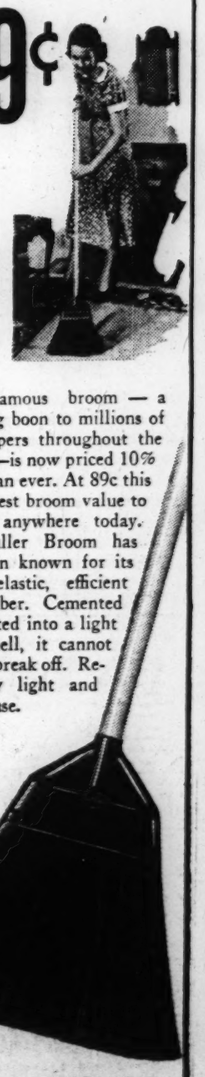

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Concerning Some Books Before They Are Published

Author! Author!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today this column goes "behind the news" to tell about some new books, some very new books, as yet unpublished. One is by Fannie Ferber Fox, who was encountered just three hours after she had set down the final word and who declaimed solemnly that never, never again would she undertake to write a story more than 3,000 words in length. Mrs. Fox expects her book to be serialized before its appearance in volume form. The subject? Not a word will Mrs. Fox tell about it.

Margaret Widdemer, on the other hand, is even willing to give out the title of her book which is ready for spring publication. "Ladies Go Masked" is its name.

Looking around Rita Kleeman's sleek white penthouse, Miss Widdemer asked: Do you remember, oh as much as six years ago, I came to a party of Mrs. Kleeman's and said that I had just finished a book?"

Don't I? Miss Widdemer was all glee on that earlier occasion. She had left the hero and heroine clasped in each other's arms, eyeing the San Francisco skyline, ready to fly across the Pacific.

Now this column keeps in good touch with aviation affairs and so with certainty; but, with a slight reluctance to criticize, Miss Widdemer was told that then there were no commercial airlines on the Pacific, although subsequently of course Pan American Airways set up its line which ferries between California and China.

"I dashed right back and changed the whole ending of that book," said Miss Widdemer reminiscently. "You practically saved my life."

♪ ♪ ♪

Leonora Speyer is equally ready to talk about her new book, "Slow Wall," which Knopf will be bringing out right after the holidays. "Slow Wall" is used in the Biblical sense of strength and shelter. Mrs. Speyer believes that, in writing her poems, she has set up such a wall to guard herself from sorrow and disappointment. Although, she adds: "I don't say there are no gates through which good things can come in to me."

A Pulitzer Prize winner in 1926, Mrs. Speyer has assembled some of the poems from her former volumes together with new verse for the current book.

♪ ♪ ♪

At one of Charles Studin's famous parties for writers, Sherwood Anderson grinned happily over his way of dodging questions by the curious.

"I always say that I am working on a history of the Civil War," he announced. "No one expects me to finish that in a minute and I get credit for an erudite task."

Harley Grattan, author of "Why We Fought," (Norton) confessed that he is setting down the results of his last two years in Australia in a new social and economic history.

Ben Lucien Berman has created a character that will not let him alone, Willow Joe, in his latest book, "Steamboat Round the Bend," (Houghton Mifflin). So many magazines are demanding articles about Willow Joe and river life that Mr. Berman remarked plaintively that, before long, he will have another book on his hands. Incidentally a Mississippi river boat has obtained the right to use "Steamboat Round the Bend" as its own name. Quite a smart idea, since plenty of Easterners are thereby finding out that winter cruises are to be had on the Mississippi.

George Seldes, congratulated three times during the afternoon for work by his brother, Gilbert, found no solace in compliments on his own writing and announced that he wants an epitaph of just two words "not Gilbert."

♪ ♪ ♪

There is another book which is even farther from publication, namely a Chinese translation of Carl Crow's "I Speak for the Chinese" (Harper). R. Monte Fang wrote to Harpers, asking for permission to make a Chinese translation and to know what fee he could expect from a Chinese publisher. In response to a letter giving him the desired information, Mr. Fang replied: "Dear Sirs: I am very glad to accept your information of Sept. 14 about the customary fee. I think this rate is very high to me because I have no plenty money and am a poor student. Will you diminish it at any degree? Just I have one more important question to ask you. Now, along the Shanghai area is under the extraordinary circumstances if this translation is prohibited by the Jap's force. What should I do?"

Marjorie Shuler

A Poet Prepares

Leonora Speyer

Pulitzer Prize winner in 1926 who is about to publish a new volume of verse.

New World Seeks 'Hymn of Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Don Joaquin Leiva, Delegate of Salvador to the Eighth Pan-American Conference, stressed the value of inculcating a love of democracy and peace in children when he introduced the project for a "Hymn of Peace."

Salvador's proposal is for the Pan American Union to sponsor a contest for composition of the hymn. Once adopted, it would be sung daily in every school on the American Continent.

In addition, every school assembly hall would have panels inscribed with texts on peace. It is specified that the lettering must be large enough and the language simple enough to reach the youngest child.

Teachers in every school would be required to give periodic talks on peace to their pupils.

A Day of Peace completes the four-point program. Once a year peace would be honored, especially in schools, public and private.

Union Pacific Railroad Streamlines Cabooses

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP)—With streamliners a reality, the railroads now think it about time to rebuild cabooses.

The Union Pacific is spending $4,000 a month modernizing the cars that tail-end freight trains on the Sidney, Neb., to Ogden, Utah, division. Similar projects are underway on other divisions.

Most important change, railroad men say, is that of discarding the old, smelly kerosene lamps used in the caboose for 50 years by kerosene mantle lamps that utilize a bright-burning mantle instead of the old-fashioned wick.

Press Is Divided In South America On Lima Benefits

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Declaration of Lima on solidarity was presented as expressing "ideals of solidarity and peace" and as the "petty" result of "great expectations" in contrasting views of the Pan-American Conference by South American newspapers.

The newspaper O Globo of Rio de Janeiro called the declaration an example for the world and said it gave permanent expression to "our ideals of solidarity and peace."

Another Rio de Janeiro newspaper, A Noite, asserted the declaration represented "frank and cordial co-operation between Brazil and Argentina."

'Victory' of Lima

"This fact, which is so significant in continental policy," said A Noite, "has greater importance at this moment" because "it proves that in major questions discrepancies between the two countries are more apparent than real. Lima marked a victory in America, united and zealous in its place in universal history, conscious of its power and greatness."

La Nacion of Santiago, Chile, in contrast, called the Lima Conference a thing of "great expectations and petty results."

"It was not worth the trouble," said La Nacion, referring to the Lima Declaration, "to congregate the representatives of all the nations of the continent just to arrive at formulation of a vague thesis which absolutely lacks principles which tomorrow may be translated into something concrete and useful for the peace of the continent.

Results Called Paltry

"All America," La Nacion insisted, "sent representatives to Lima with the secret hope of constructing a new formula to give life to the suggestion diplomatically forwarded by the great northern Republic (United States) and the results have been so paltry that valuable time has been lost in arriving at declarations which, for their lack of precision," could be compared to protocol formulas "by which chancelleries seek to gain time to study the fundamentals of a given problem."

Saying that there was no reason for confusion, the newspaper asserted plenty of time was given for study of the solidarity question in advance and insisted that at Lima it should have been "resolved."

For Argentina's stand on the conference observers recalled the Christmas message of President Ortiz, radiocast last Saturday, in which he indirectly referred to the Declaration of Lima.

"Argentina has sown good will," he said, "and expects to deserve foreign respect without imposing it, although she would know how to do it should the circumstances demand.

"That is why Argentina can subscribe to all agreements based on reciprocal collaboration and mutual respect which excludes the need of alliances against possible aggressions."

President Praises Lima

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt expressed the belief Dec. 27 that the Pan-American Conference at Lima had been a very great success.

Asked at a press conference about reports that the conference, in the belief of some observers, had been a failure, the President disagreed. He said the American delegation had accomplished what it went to Peru to accomplish and that, in his opinion, was a great success.

Chilean Nationalists Freed by President

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Government of the newly-inaugurated President, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, has pardoned a number of Chilean Nationalists charged with responsibility for the abortive uprising of last Sept. 5.

More than 300 prisoners convicted of minor political offenses were freed in an amnesty which was one of the first acts of the new Administration, which assumed office with President Aguirre Cerda's inauguration Dec. 24.

Among those pardoned in connection with the September revolt was Jorge Gonzales von Marees, considered one of the leaders.

Lima's Balance Sheet

[Continued]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru, Dec. 28

Further action of the eighth Pan-American Conference supplementing the list of the various accomplishments printed under this same heading yesterday, is as follows, segregated according to the seven chapters of the Conference agenda:

I. Organization of Peace

Declaration on Improvement of Procedure and Consultation: The first specific provision for inter-American resistance to cultural and subversive penetration from abroad.

Declaration of American Principles: Secretary Hull's eight points of political and economic liberalism affirmed.

Hymn of Peace: Proposed to be sung in all American schools.

Human rights: Civilian bombings abroad opposed.

II. International Law

Belligerency: Study of what constitutes a belligerent power referred for further consultation.

III. Economic Problems

Elimination of Restrictions to Trade: Another resolution denouncing economic aggression approved by acclamation.

Immigration: Several recommendations made on how to help immigrants and to regulate their entry to the Americas.

Conservation: Several resolutions passed dealing with wild life, and historic and natural sites.

Communications: Resolutions passed encouraging tourism and auto traffic and a Pan-American railway.

Commercial aviation: Ratification of the Havana Convention of 1938 recommended. Governments urged to give practical effect to the resolutions of the Lima technical aviation conference of 1937.

Radio: Action of the Lima technical aviation conference of 1937 ratified. Ratification of Havana agreements of 1937 favored. Fuller use urged of five frequencies set aside under Pan American Union to promote inter-American understanding.

Good Neighbor Postal Rates: Study favored in order to promote cultural exchanges.

Treasury meetings: Periodical meetings of treasury heads favored.

Commercial Arbitration: Further action under the Montivideo initiative.

Maritime Communications: Removal of restrictive port dues, etc. favored; also more adequate shipping statistics.

IV. Political and Civil Rights of Women

Rural Women: Recommendation to improve their condition.

Congress of Women: Possibility to be studied.

V. Intellectual Co-operation and Moral Disarmament

Minorities: Several resolutions to curb actions of alien groups.

Copyright: Draft protocol referred to governments for study; protection of intellectual property and co-operation with the 1939 Brussels Conference favored.

Cultural measures: Inter-American geographic institute in Buenos Aires recommended; exchange vacation courses; musical exchange; mutual recognition of university degrees; greater exchange of books and students also favored.

Teaching Democracy: Favored, with textbook revisions.

VI. Pan American Union and International Conferences

Finances: A study of Pan American Union budget recommended.

Co-operation: Pan American Union with other international bodies favored.

Deficit From Wheat Shortage Forces Big Loan by Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An estimated £12,000 State surplus for the current financial year ending June 30 next has been changed to an estimated £825,000 deficit by the prevailing drought and allied circumstances, Premier Albert A. Dunstan recently advised Victoria's State Assembly. To meet this seasonal emergency, he said, a special loan was being sought from Commonwealth funds.

Premier Dunstan explained that the wheat harvest was a complete failure in certain districts and, generally speaking, the total yield was not expected to exceed the amount required for seed and home-consumption purposes. The yield was estimated at a little more than 12,000,000 bushels instead of the 48,000,000 harvested last year and the 41,300,000 bushels averaged annually for the last 10 years.

"This immediately affects State finances," continued Premier Dunstan. "The Government must provide relief for the growers in order to maintain production, and £500,000 will be spent on this form of assistance."

The unsatisfactory season would be reflected by a substantial reduction in the revenue of the State-owned railways, he added. Instead of losing an estimated £182,000, the railways were now expected to drop £895,000.

Premier Dunstan said the Government had decided that a funding loan would be the appropriate method of financing such a deficit. In 1914-15 Victoria's wheat harvest had been only 4,000,000 bushels but the next year it had touched 58,500,000.

"Although there may not be a repetition this time of such rapid recovery, these figures illustrate the remarkable recuperative powers of the State and justify the view that we should proceed with our normal activities, meet this loss by special measures, and continue to exercise strict supervision over all expenditure. In this way we should avoid unnecessary disturbances to the economic life of the State, and promote continuity of employment for the masses of the people."

Air Committee Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada announced Dec. 26 he would ask the Senate to establish a permanent committee on aviation and aeronautics.

American Principles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru, Dec. 28

"The Declaration of American Principles," adopted by the Pan-American Conference at Lima reads as follows:

Whereas, the need for keeping alive the fundamental principles of relations among nations was never greater than today; and

Each State is interested in the preservation of world order under law, in peace with justice, and in the social and economic welfare of mankind.

The governments of the American Republics resolve,

To proclaim, support and recommend, once again, the following principles, as essential to the achievement of the aforesaid objectives:

1. The intervention of any State in the international or external affairs of another is inadmissible;

2. All differences of international character should be settled by peaceful means;

3. The use of force as an instrument of national or international policy is proscribed;

4. Relations between States should be governed by the precepts of international law;

5. Respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between States, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties;

6. Peaceful collaboration between representatives of the various States and the development of intellectual interchange among their peoples is conducive to an understanding by each of the problems common to all and makes more readily possible the peaceful adjustment of international controversies;

7. Economic reconstruction contributes to national and international well-being, as well as to peace among nations, and

8. International co-operation is a necessary condition to the maintenance of the afore-mentioned principles.

Reich Reporters Protest 'Snub' At Lima Conference

LIMA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Correspondents of Deutsches Nachrichtenbüro, German official news agency, and of the Transocean German News Agency sent a telegram to the German Government yesterday alleging they had been discriminated against throughout the Pan-American Conference.

They also protested to the Conference secretariat.

They charged the discriminations were topped by their not being invited to a party given yesterday by President Benavides of Peru.

The German newspapermen removed identification marks from their conference press office after their failure to receive invitations to the party. Only one of them came to the conference hall to report the final session.

Conference attachés said Italian reporters heard that President Benavides was entertaining foreign correspondents and asked for invitations.

The attachés said the party was intended to be exclusively for newspapermen of the Americas, but the Germans and Italians conferred on the matter and the Germans then advised their Government of what they considered a slight.

When conference attachés noticed that the Germans had moved out of the conference hall they sought to locate them and iron out the difficulties if possible.

Cardinal Visits Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—George Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, who recently arrived from abroad, had lunch at the White House with President Roosevelt Dec. 27.

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fourth floor, linens and bedding

William Ernest Hears the News

WILLIAM ERNEST and I had met before. A year ago, when I stayed at the farm, he had been a prancing ginger kitten, playing tiger with his mother, the placid Lou; leaping out at her from the perennial border as she lazed in the sun with switching tail or ambled along the walks between the early delphiniums.

But, now, what a change! William Ernest had grown up. He was definitely heavy to lift, and the last remnants of lanky adolescence were tightening into compact strength. His color had deepened and ripened, his stripes were stronger—a bed of marigolds would have been a perfect protective resemblance—and the white tip on his tail and the star on his chest had expanded with his growth.

His character had not changed; it had merely blossomed—expanded with the star on his chest. He was just the same expansive friendly soul, ready to meet you a good three quarters of the way and asking no questions. A deep and unfathomable wisdom lurked in his eyes. Lou, his mother, had made a good job of his education; she did not fuss, she did not exact, but she knew the whole art of comfort and that, nine times out of ten, it was the better part of correction—the tenth didn't matter.

* * *

So WILLIAM ERNEST was on the doorstep to meet the car, with a smile in his wide topaz eyes and his welcome against my legs was insistent and unreserved, the welcome of an old friend that nothing can compete with.

He was no longer the only member of his tribe, although he was the son and heir. There were half-brothers and sisters. Marmalade and Black Currant were the next in order. Marmalade was his own color, but at least a quarter Persian and so inordinately proud of it that he was forever occupied with his toilette. Black Currant had gone "Coureur de Bois" and houses revolted him. He was black as you might expect from his name, and, if you met him in the paddock or round the byres, he was politeness itself and charmed to see you; but houses and their smells were anathema to him, he preferred cows, even pigs, and the woods were his spiritual home.

And last, least, and almost to say loveliest, there was Simon, the family pet, snow white with wide confiding eyes just changing from blue to green and ready for anything, indoors or out.

* * *

IT WAS AUTUMN this time; chills were in the air and mists hung in the sudden valleys; the last of the hops were safe in the oast houses and the poles stood stacked in the fields. So after lunch the entire family, human and cat, gathered round the open fireplace, with its old spits and nooks, to discuss the world situation and the affairs of the farm, and my knee has become the cats' rendezvous. Perhaps they felt that I loved cats; perhaps, and more likely, they smelt a visitor and visitors they knew always had more time on their hands than the family and weren't forever jumping up for household reasons or trips to the village.

Lou came first, as was her privilege, and fell to licking my stroking fingers, recognizing a new taste. William Ernest, who wasn't going to be behind his mother in his offerings, came next to mingle his gold with her gray and to lick her face whenever she turned it toward him; and finally Simon, realizing dimly that here was a new situation he couldn't be left out of, filled the triangle of space and color, and fell to licking and washing anything he could reach—Lou, William Ernest, myself and himself with unstinted vigor and impartial affection.

These were stirring days and there is little in the way of atmosphere that cats are insensitive to. Our thoughts toward them, our joys and griefs, they feel them all; and, if they are more reticent in expressing them than dogs, that is their innate and traditional dignity and neither selfishness nor indifference.

* * *

OUR SMALL COUNTRY world revolved round the radio broadcasts. The morning papers came in plethora, bringing their policies with them, but the radio news wasn't to be missed under any circumstances. The radio was more direct; it said things the newspapers didn't always print and summed up the day. So none of us thought of bed until the last news had been given out, and the nine-forty period had lately become a kind of household gathering.

The day was done, dinner over, and the staff came in from their kitchen quarters, followed as a rule by some of the cats. This is where William Ernest's character showed itself.

Lou might be detained by private business, Marmalade might miss through preoccupation with his toilette and, as for Simon the Snowflake, he was usually already fast asleep on someone's lap, oblivious to the greater world and the larger issue. But not so our hero. He never missed a single broadcast and, if a door was shut on him, he clamored at the window.

Deliberately and, purposefully he sat and stared at the instrument, and never moved until the switch was turned and the occasion was over. William Ernest knew all about foreign affairs and took Europe seriously. He seemed to know that portents loomed, so he watched and waited. It was our last evening. We had bought our morning papers in Rye and read them over sandwiches out on the marshes sacred to all English history and Kipling in particular; and, by the time dinner was over that night, our local news was exhausted and we were ready and fortified for the wider horizon.

* * *

THE DRAMA OF the European story unfolded as country after country declared its ideals and intentions. William Ernest's purr never faltered and my hands never stopped stroking him. Only once there was a change. The scene was Buckingham Palace and Kings and Queens were being mentioned. Then William Ernest turned his head and looked at me; his purr stopped and there seemed to be a question in his eyes. I wondered what he was thinking about. Perhaps some of his remotest ancestors had been kings' cats and accompanied them on Crusades and royal progresses; perhaps he saw visions of a changing world—who knows?

Then it was all over and we came back to our valley farm and there seemed nothing much more to do than to say good night; we had heard too much to have any talk left. I was just switching off my light when there was a tapping on the tiles outside my window and in stepped William Ernest, without apology, and made straight for my bed. For some reason, he evidently wanted comfort. I gave him all I could and he was grateful. He pushed his golden face up against mine and clasped his paws round my neck; his purr began deep and regular and the last thing I remember was a warmth in the small of my back where he had curled up for the night and where I found him in the morning.

* * *

HE WAS ON the doorstep after breakfast to speed the departing guest, as demonstratively as he had welcomed him, and I couldn't help giving him a last hug all to himself when no one was looking—we shared a secret. I would have loved to have taken him back to Canada with me and I could see him sitting, tremendously handsome on our green settee, looking out at the winter snow. But there was Tuppy to consider; gray-striped, short-tailed Tuppy. She was the household monarch. "L'Etat, c'est moi," she would have said, with Louis Fourteenth. She was Buckingham Palace in her own right. She had reigned so unquestionably that even her own grown-up kittens had to curtsy before her. We drove away and William Ernest stayed behind, to shed his affection and to stir my memories.

E. B.

Railroad Romance

THERE has never since been and never again will be a time of such inherent, characteristic romance in railroading as in the fifties and sixties. It was the period when engineers owned outright the great storm lanterns that served as headlamps for their locomotives, embellishing them with antlers and having their side panels engrossed with portraits, silhouettes and pastoral landscapes. It was the period of the eight-wheeler, the American-type locomotive, with its diamond stack, its four high drivers, its brilliant lacquerwork and such balance of design that the makers signed their product as an artist writes his *fecit* forever on a canvas. It is legendary that in winter, when the sound carried clearly, the engine bells ringing across the hillsides of New England were so beautiful of tone as to be loved like the church bells and so familiar that the country folk in villages many miles from the line would say "There is the General Putnam" or "The Minerva is behind her time to-day." The conductors were known as "Captain," and, in cold weather, the brakeman carried the key to the cannon-ball stove in every car against fazes who might be prodigally inclined with the chopped wood. The roads had about them the romantic promise of great things to come and the friendliness which until recently existed on country trolley routes, where cars waited at corners for regular passengers and the crews did errands in town for the neighbors along the way. Railroading, too, was once a country affair, innocent of the grim necessities of urban commerce as was the national spirit of the times, and to many this charm and flavor has never entirely been lost amid the urgency of a latter industrial age.—From "High Iron," by LUCIUS BEEBE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 Three months ... $3.00
Six months ..... $ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

A Mystery Boot

FROM the top seat of a bus, a boot, astonishingly perched on the roof of a commercial van, caught my eye and started a train of speculation. By what strange means had the boot come there? Now don't imagine that it was an advertisement. It was nothing of the sort. What made it the more curious was that, although it could not be described as a fashionable boot, it was far from having seen its last days. As I say, it was not a gentlemanly boot, but undeniably it was sound and looked as if it had a good bit of wear still in it.

It hardly seemed credible that the driver, at some stage of his journey, had taken off his boots and in a fit of absent-mindedness had hoisted one onto the roof of his van. Besides, no one, I fancy, ever thinks of driving a motor vehicle in his stocking soles. Furthermore, there was only *one* boot. And no vanman, however absent-minded, would be likely to remove one boot only.

* * *

THE MYSTERY BOOT did not seem to have been hurled into its present position in sudden exasperation, because it showed no sign of having been in violent motion. In fact, it was standing, in quite a homely fashion, planted, if somewhat insecurely, on its sole. An odd fact, when one thinks of the height a van roof is raised above the ground and that, short of using a ladder, there is no obvious way of reaching it.

The hour when the mysterious boot was being driven through the streets of London was shortly after eight o'clock in the morning. A further question, therefore, was: Had the boot recently been exalted to its unusual position, or had it been there overnight? Where do motor vehicles bed down during their brief hours of inactivity? Do they rest in a garage doss-house, reserved for commercial vans and lorries? Or do they park out, more agreeably, in an open yard under the silent stars? I do not know. But, in any case, stray boots do not drop from heaven, like windfall apples; or, if they do, they are unlikely to come to rest on the unsuspecting roofs of motor vans.

* * *

THE VAN BY this time was gathering speed, bearing the mysterious boot with it. And I was still no nearer to arriving at an explanation.

"Oh!" I found myself exclaiming aloud, "... that boot!"

"I beg your pardon!" My neighbor looked at me uncertainly.

The sound of his voice aroused me to the ridiculousness of my speculations; and, to regain composure, I looked at him severely. "I did not speak," I answered, quite untruthfully.

And then I burst out laughing.

E. V. R.

In a Clinging Drop of Rain

A MICROCOSMIC sphere may hold
A swinging curve of sun-splashed gold:
A bead of water may contain
Crystal sky and moon entire.

In a clinging drop of rain
One may see a crescent fire
Whose slender curve of lunar light
Is lovely as earth's satellite.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EMBROIDERED JEWEL CABINET

THIS odd and naïve stumpwork embroidery flourished in England in the reign of Charles I. Stumpwork is characterized by its high relief, produced by stitching over an abundance of stuffing and padding. It aims for a three-dimensional or sculptured surface.

This piece was designed for a jewel cabinet. Favorite themes refer to the Royal House of Stuart or to myth and allegory. The amusing representations of animals, flowers, figures, buildings, trees, birds, and clouds are embroidered on a white satin background.

December Beach

Now on the beach the tide runs high,
The strident gulls go circling by,
The wind is like a trailing sigh—
December, December.

Is this the place of August glare,
Of gay umbrella, canvas chair,
And boisterous laughter everywhere
That we remember?

Today the shuttered houses stand
Gray and deserted on the sand
That sifts so coldly through the hand—
December, December!

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

"Det gryende år"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I EN nyttårsbønn skrev Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, for nogen årtier siden disse dypt religiøse, poetiske linjer (*Poems*, s. 28):

"Du, hvert et tidehvervs Far
Som styrer hver svevende klode,
A skrive en udødelig sannhetens side
Hjelpe oss, Du, i det gryende år!"

Kan en mere passende bønn opsendes i denne tid? Når vi ser tilbake på det år som er gått, med dets mange omskiftelser for de enkelte mennesker, for byer, distrikter og nasjoner, vil mange være enige i at den nye side i tidens bok som de for et år siden begynte på, viser få poster sor , fortjener å minnes. Altfor mange feiltrin og mislykkede bestrebelser står opført på den.

Men hvert enkelt menneske skulde rådføre sig med sig selv og i en inngående selvunder-søkelses ensomhet spørre: Har jeg frembragt en høst av Åndens frukter—"kjærlighet, glede, fred, langmodighet, mildhet, godhet, trofasthet, saktmodighet, avholdenhet"? For det er bare disse som har noget å si og fortjener å bevares. Mens erindringen kan hende beretter om nogen trøstende tilfelle hvor vi har prøvd og med guddommelig hjelp vunnet visse seire i denne retning, kan vår ydmyke bønn allikevel godt være: Du, alles Far, hjelp oss å skrive en bedre side i "det gryende år".

La oss enn videre være helt igjennem årvåkne, så vi ikke lar nogen anledning gå forbi oss til å vise en kjærlig interesse for våre medmenneskers velvære og fremgang. La oss passe på at ikke villfarelsen forleder oss til å forsømme å være glade og fredelige, tålmodige og milde, ydmyke og tolerante, til å forsømme å overvinne ondt med godhet. La oss være trofaste venner og bede og arbeide for å øke vår egen tro på Guds omsorg og beskyttelse. "Den tid som er gått og den tid som er her nu, kan begge volde oss smerte, men den tid som er *vel benyttet*, er en veltalende lovprisning av Gud", skriver Mrs. Eddy (*Pulpit and Press*, s. 1). Og i samme avsnitt fremhever hun hvor overmåte verdifullt det er å være blitt visere som følge av de erfaringer som er gjort i det år som nærmer sig sin avslutning.

Og hvad skal vi gjøre med det år som ligger foran oss? Skal vi ikke søke å gjøre det til et sådant "velbehagelig år for Herren" (Lukas 4:19) som Kristus Jesus forkynte? I Lukas' evangelium finner vi beretningen om at Mesteren engang i synagogen i Nasaret leste fra "profeten Esaias' bok" den spådom at den guddommelig salvede budbringer vilde komme for å forkynne og helbrede, for å befri dem som var i trældom, for å gi de blinde syn og de undertrykte frihet. Og da han var ferdig med å lese, uttalte han i tilslutning til det han hadde lest (Lukas 4:21): "Idag er dette Skriftens ord opfylt for eder." Dette fant sted for mange århundrer siden, men kan vi si at Mesterens efterfølgere i tilfredsstillende grad har gitt bevis på sannheten av hans uttalelse?

La oss se nærmere på situasjonen. I menneskeskarene rundt omkring oss finnes det mange som trenger helbredelse, trøst og lindring, som trenger å få sitt syn tilbake og sine sår lægt—et arbeide som Kjærlighet alene formår å utføre. Skal vi ikke fatte en opriktig og trofast beslutning om å hjelpe til med å bevise at dette år i sannhet er Herrens år, i hvilket Hans Ord blir opfylt? Kan vi ikke gjøre det til et år i hvilket menneskene kan slutte sig sammen for å helbrede hverandres sår ved vennlighet? Hvert enkelt menneske kan bidra meget til lindring av verdens nød og elendighet. "Hvem hindret eder fra å lyde sannheten?" lød Paulus' spørsmål til galaterne (5:7), et spørsmål som antydet at ingen makt er i stand til å legge hindringer i veien for det kjærlige ønske om å utrette det som er godt.

På de nasjonale så vel som de internasjonale områder må vi innse—og mange personer som tar en fremtredende del i verdensbegivenhetenes gang, innser også dette i våre dager—at jordiske forviklinger ikke kan løses uten ved himmelske og guddommelige egenskaper utrykt i kristent handlesett. De som studerer Kristen Videnskap, har følt den guddommelige Kjærlighets helbredende virkninger. De vet at alle mennesker er brødre, at de alle i sin virkelige tilværelse er barn av den ene og eneste Far. De vet at ingen gjensidig motstand eller motvilje nogensinne har bygget bro over en eneste kløft eller utjevnet en meningsforskjell. De vet at den kjærlighet som efterligner den guddommelige, utsender godt i rikt mål, at den ikke sårer, men helbreder, ikke fører krig, men anfører grunner. Og uophørlig beder de om at Guds styrelse må bli åpenbaret, idet de vet at intet ondt kan bli tilbake hvor kjærlighet kommer til uttrykk, at det onde i virkeligheten ikke er noget, fordi guddommelig Kjærlighet er allestedsnærværende og allmektig.

Alle disse, og ennu mange flere, åndelige sannheter er å finne i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, skrevet av Mrs. Eddy. Kristen Videnskap, som var en åpenbaring for forfatteren av denne lærebok, viser klart dem som studerer den, nødvendigheten av å følge Mesterens lære og å strebe efter å gjøre de Kristus-like gjerninger han gjorde, med en stadig høiere grad av fullkommenhet alt efter som deres forståelse vokser. Det er således meget den studerende kan gjøre i det kommende år.

Når vi skal uttale et nyttårsønske, et sådant som mennesker gjerne sender hverandre, kan vi også gjenta de ord vi finner hos Mrs. Eddy, fra hvis dikt vi citerte i de innledende linjer, ved å

". . . ønske denne jord flere gaver fra oven,
Vår tenkning gjort riktig og kjærlig vårt hjerte."
(*Poems*, s. 9)

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Clipping-Time in the Lake District

IN THE days when we were all young, clipping-time was a festival of work and play . . . and wrestling among the fells. The harvest of fleeces was marked by good fellowship all round, and each flockmaster held open house for all his friends until the last sheep passed the shearers. Then he would say, "Tomorn ye'll all be down at Middleton Ha', likely; ye mun ha'e a dance here, belike, and a bit o' carding to-night, and I dare say some o' t' lads can russel a bit." And so the day was ended.

One remembers more than one long and happy day on the fells of Wordsworth's parish, talking with old people who had known "the poet-er," and who had seen him, time and again, wander up the steep lane to Harthead farm when sheep were clamouring in the shearing pens. He would pause quietly, watch a little, . . . perchance pass a few words with a recognized friend here and there among the shearers, and then pass; a man respected but a "bit frosty" and remote in his ideas, said the dalesfolk; still, he was alert and in touch with the world about him. He wasn't like "Christopher North" (Professor John Wilson) an ardent and skilful wrestler, jumper and runner; nor yet like poor wee Hartley Coleridge, prone to revelry rather than to thought. . . .

The sun comes peeping over the ridges before the place is cleared of sheep, and the dogs turn to their work of steering the flocks on the way home. . . . On the rough track in front, a flock of several hundred fleeces is moving downward, and fresh hosts seem to come up every minute. . . .

By five o'clock the entire ridge has been cleared of sheep, and the shepherd stations himself to take stock, to "ken mine," as he explains, for occasionally wanderers cross the unfenced ranges and attach themselves temporarily to strange flocks. "Now I can leuk ovver 'em," and he closes the gate so that only a single file of sheep can pass. One dog is enough to keep the flock moving; with the other at his side he waits and counts and scans. "Tak time," he called. Usually a strange sheep is detected without difficulty—there is a difference of face, of general appearance.—WILLIAM T. PALMER, F.R.G.S., M.B.O.U., in "The Verge of Lakeland." (London: Robert Hale.)

"This dawning year"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A New Year invocation some decades ago, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote, consecratedly and poetically (Poems, p. 28):

"Father of every age,
Of every rolling sphere,
Help us to write a deathless page
Of truth, this dawning year!"

Can a more fitting prayer be uttered at this time? Looking backward over the past year with its many vicissitudes among individuals, communities, and nations, many will agree that the leaf they turned a year ago bears few entries that are worthy of remembrance. Too many shortcomings are recorded thereon.

But let each one go into counsel with himself and ask, in the privacy of searching self-examination, Have I brought forth a harvest of fruits of the Spirit—"love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance"? For it is these alone that count, and are worthy of preservation. While memory may record some comforting instances of our having tried, and, with divine help, accomplished certain victories along this line, yet our humble prayer may well be, Father of all, help us to write a better page "this dawning year."

Then again, let us be earnestly watchful lest we lose any opportunity to show a loving interest in the well-being of our fellow men. Let us be careful lest error entrap us into neglecting to be joyous and peaceful, patient and gentle, humble and tolerant, neglecting to overcome evil with goodness. Let us be faithful friends, and seek prayerfully to increase our own faith in God's care and protection. "Time past and time present, both, may pain us, but time *improved* is eloquent in God's praise," writes Mrs. Eddy (Pulpit and Press, p. 1). And in the same paragraph she stresses the great value of becoming wiser through lessons learned in the year that is coming to a close.

And what of the year ahead of us? Shall we not seek to make it "the acceptable year of the Lord" (Luke 4:19), which Christ Jesus preached? In the Gospel of Luke we find it recorded that the Master, in the synagogue at Nazareth, once read from the "book of the prophet Esaias" the prophecy that the divinely anointed messenger would come to preach and to heal, to deliver those in bondage, to give sight to the blind and freedom to the oppressed. And when he had finished reading, he commented thereon by stating (Luke 4:21), "This day is this scripture fulfilled." This took place many centuries ago, but can we say that the followers of the Master have satisfactorily demonstrated the truth of his saying?

Let us examine the situation more closely. There are those in the throngs around us who need healing, comfort, release; who need sight restored and bruises healed—tasks that only Love can accomplish. Shall we not make a sincere and consecrated resolution to assist in demonstrating that this is indeed the year of the Lord in which His Word is being fulfilled? May we not make it a year in which men may join together to heal one another's wounds by kindness. Each individual is capable of doing much toward allaying the woes of the world. "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" was Paul's inquiry of the Galatians (5:7), indicating that no power is able to obstruct the loving desire to accomplish good.

Nationally, and internationally too, we must see—as indeed many outstanding characters in world affairs do see today—that there is no solution of earthly entanglements except through heavenly and divine qualities exercised in the Christian manner. Those who are students of Christian Science have felt the healing effect of divine Love. They know that all mankind are brethren, that in their real being all are the children of the one Father. They know that no amount of mutual opposition or dislike has ever bridged a single gap, or healed a difference of opinion. They know that the love which patterns the divine gives good freely; does not bruise, but heals; does not war, but reasons. And unceasingly they pray for the manifestation of God's government, knowing that no evil can remain where love is manifested; that, in fact, evil is nothing, because divine Love is omnipresent and omnipotent.

All these, and many more, spiritual truths are contained in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," written by Mrs. Eddy. Christian Science, which was a revelation to the author of this textbook, makes clear to its students the necessity of following the Master's teachings, and emulating his Christly works in ever-increasing perfection as one's understanding grows. Thus, there is much to occupy the student in the coming year.

In the choice of a New Year wish, such as it is customary to extend to one another, we can also echo the sentiment of Mrs. Eddy, from whose poems we quoted at the beginning, in

". . . wishing this earth more gifts from above,
Our reason made right and hearts all love."
(Poems, p. 9.)

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Winter Day in the North

THIS is the midnight wind's and snow's invention:
Each towering oak and elm is now a stately
White birch, and every weed demands attention
That hung its head, unnoticeable, lately.
This is the artifice they never see
Who look, around the year, on cocoanut
And date palm, coral strand, or jungle tree
Bent down with orchids, or a grass-roofed hut.
And even northern man, when summer tresses
The elm and oak familiarly, and thick
And vigorously new weeds spring up, confesses
It may have been a dream, or some strange trick
Of his imagination or his sight,
That made the world fantastically white.

ELAINE V. EMANS

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Bruins Heading Toward Stanley Cup Problem Again—Olympics Try Once More

Mighty Ross Machine Shows Balance and Power

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It begins to look as if the Bruins will really make the play-offs. They are so far out front at this early stage of the season that it ceases to be funny. It even looks like the Stanley Cup, BUT, too many times have our B's swept into the play-offs like a tornado and then evaporated like a wisp of smoke, to go too far with predictions.

Stanley Cup, or no Stanley Cup, Art Ross has assembled a mighty machine. Apart from the New York Rangers, no team in the league even approaches the Bruins for balance and power and even the Rangers lack the color and individual greatness of the locals.

At the start of the season the Bruins let two pretty well known hockey players go to the Americans in Art Jackson and Roy Goldsworthy. A somewhat rash move in this day and age of great need for hockey players. In their places Art Ross chanced two rookies, Mel Hill, only a season away from amateur hockey, and Roy Conacher, direct from the amateurs. And they haven't let down on the manager's judgment as yet.

Numerous Changes

Then the Bruins began the season without Eddie Shore or Tiny Thompson and promptly won the first two games. Shore returned and so did Thompson, but Ross risked his judgment further by selling Thompson to Detroit and placed the team chances squarely on the shoulders of a "green" goalie, Frank Brimsek. The new goalie proceeded to become the sensation of the league—a happy answer to a delicate situation.

Now the Bruins are moving through the opposition with the deliberateness of a mowing machine despite the untimely temporary loss of two key men, Bill Cowley, all-star center, and Milt Schmidt, center for the Kitchener kids. Here is where the balance came to the surface. The veterans, Cooney Weiland and Gordon Pettinger, filled the breech to overflowing by playing grand hockey. Weiland always has been good emergency insurance and Pettinger became a revelation.

By a Staff Photographer

Woody Dumart

Hollett Surprises

On defense the Bruins used Jack Crawford to take the place of Eddie Shore during his holdout period and the youngster did so well that Manager Ross retained him anyway and turned Flash Hollett into a utility defenseman and forward. Hollett, like the others, gained new respect by filling in at left wing and center beyond the dream of hockey fans.

When a team can be hit from all sides with such changes and continue to run away with the league race you know there is something more than publicity behind it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hockey writers like to have Toronto come to town because Conn Smythe, manager, is the best "copy" in the league . . . He spreads thoughts for comment and stories as freely and wittily as though employed for that purpose alone . . . His ideas just pour out and he is not averse to expressing an opinion whether others agree or not.

♪ ♪ ♪

Among the gems to fall during his visit was his suggestion that George Owen, the old Harvard star and later with the Bruins and now coach of Tech hockey, referee . . . This was the place to say it, because it makes good local comment, but Owen never was famed for being the speed skater the referee should be today.

♪ ♪ ♪

His comment on the referee situation was interesting . . . He thinks the present Art Ross system of one referee and a linesman is good . . . He does take a definite stand that the referees themselves could be improved upon . . . That is an old, old story and a bit tiresome . . . Pro hockey has been in Boston going on 15 years and referees were no good at the beginning (according to managers) and they are no good today . . . And while they do nothing about the real solution, the managers know that no referee ever will be any good until properly backed by league authority and respected by both player and manager alike.

Under and Over the Ocean Waves

Wide World

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.—Katherine Rawls Thompson, who has established herself as a swimming champion, now turns to flying. She is shown here with her plane. She is a student flyer, and has not made a solo flight as yet.

M. G. A. Golf Service Planned

The problem of furthering golf in an organized way is being approached again by the Massachusetts Golf Association. At a luncheon to the local golf writers President C. Campbell Patterson, The Country Club, and Mel Merritt of Salem, Secretary-Treasurer, outlined a new service planned to make the M. G. A. worth belonging to.

Too many clubs in the state do not belong to the Association and to make the Association more attractive, the new officers have organized a Club Management Committee. The committee is headed by Franklin King, Woods Hole President and counsel for the M. G. A. This committee will study the operation and management of successful clubs and furnish free information and advice to the less fortunate.

There has been a need among the clubs for help along these lines and many of the courses struggling at present might improve with helpful information at hand regarding how the more successful clubs are run. Some of the clubs today have turned their buildings toward profitable winter sports including indoor activities such as badminton.

There are several fields of possible profit to clubs that are not generally known and this spread of helpful information will be made available to clubs which are members of the M. G. A. For nine years now the M. G. A. has been working toward bringing all golf clubs together for the mutual benefit of each other and the present move should be one of the best.

The M. G. A. is operating on a close budget and is hopeful of gathering more clubs and players for handicap cards to increase the scope of its activity. Plans are underway to publish the entire list of players and handicaps.

Test Match Drawn

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28 (AP)—South Africa forced a draw with England today in the first of the five-game test cricket series being played during the current season. Needing 323 runs for victory in their second innings, the South Africans had made 108 for one wicket when play closed in the four-day match.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Spring Schedule

The first suggestion of distant spring came out of the Boston Red Sox Fenway Park offices this afternoon. Secretary Phil Troy, in the absence of vacationing Eddie Collins, announced an exhibition training schedule of 30 games, with the possibility that two or three more dates will be added before the initial squad of batterymen reach Sarasota in early March. The card once again is minus American League opposition.

The feature of the schedule, of course, is the annual City Series with the neighborhood Bees, which this year has been reduced to four games. Last spring the two rivals played four times in Florida and two in Boston, without reaching a definite decision. Each scored three victories.

Open at Sarasota

The 1939 opener is booked for Payne Field, Sarasota, on March 16, and the only other Florida meeting at Bradenton's ancient Fair Grounds March 23. The two remaining contests will be played in the Hub April 15 and 16, just prior to the regular season opening.

The training schedule is inaugurated March 14 against the Brooklyn Dodgers at their Clearwater conditioning headquarters, giving Red Sox pitchers and catchers approximately two weeks to whip into shape, and the remainder of the squad about half that period.

The new card calls for the usual lengthy series with the National League Cincinnati Reds. Getting under way in Florida with four dates, the series continues on the Northward journey with 10 more at various whistle stops in Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

Two in Atlanta

The Sox play three games with Brooklyn, two each with the St. Louis Cardinals, Newark, Louisville and Atlanta, and one with Kansas City. The Atlanta games are played in the Atlanta park at the beginning of the homeward jaunt. The complete schedule follows:

March 14 and 15, Brooklyn a. Clearwater; 16, Bees at Sarasota; 17, Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 18, Cincinnati at Sarasota; 19, Brooklyn at Sarasota; 20, open; 21, Kansas City at Sarasota; 22, Cincinnati at Tampa; 23, Bees at Bradenton; 24, Cardinals at Sarasota; 25, Newark at Sarasota; 26, Cincinnati at Tampa; 17, Louisville at Arcadia; 28, Newark at Sebring; 29, Cincinnati at Sarasota; 30, Louisville at Sarasota.

April 1 and 2, Atlanta at Atlanta, Ga.; 3, Cincinnati at Macon, Ga.; 4, Cincinnati at Augusta, Ga.; 5, Cincinnati at Columbia, S. C.; 6, Cincinnati at Florence, S. C.; 7, Cincinnati at Lexington, S. C.; 8, Cincinnati at Greensboro, N. C.; 9, Cincinnati at Durham, N. C.; 10, Cincinnati at Rocky Mount, N. C.; 11, Cincinnati at Petersburg, Va.; 12, Cincinnati at Roanoke, Va.; 13 and 14, open; 15 and 16, Bees at Boston.

Although exact dates are withheld until the club roster is released next month, the exhibition schedule suggests that the advance squad of Red Sox batterymen will be due at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel by March 1, and the entire outfit within a week later. Manager Joe Cronin, in the past, has not allowed infielders and outfielder to report with the first squad as a general rule, but a majority of the gang was on hand last spring several days before the deadline. The reason for this is that many players now make their winter homes in Florida or the old South, and drive to the training base.

There is no reason, apparently, for the reduction of the City Series, except that the two clubs were unable to arrange their schedules for more than four dates. However, four ordinarily is enough to bring the series to a decision.

Junior Girls Begin Doubles

The national junior girls' doubles tournament got under way early this afternoon at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, with Helen Bernhard and Dorothy Wightman defending the championship they have held for the past two years.

The champions drew a bye in the first round, and were scheduled to meet Peggy Shinnick and Barbara Hughes of Winchester following the first-round matches.

The second round of the junior girls' national singles tennis tournament was completed this morning when Dorothy Wightman of Brookline defeated Betty Howe of Weston, 6—1, 6—1; Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain defeated Gilda Ciccone of Newton, 6—1, 6—0, and Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain defeated Lois Ladd of Winchester, 6—0, 6—1. Helen Bernhard, defending champion from New York, defeated Polly Kimball of Winchester, 6—1, 6—3, yesterday.

Cramton Bowl

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 28 (AP)—Football warriors of the North and South who will play a "Blue and Gray" all-Star game here Jan. 2 for charity arranged their first workouts at Cramton Bowl today with the temperature down in the 20's.

Coaches Frank Thomas of Alabama and Jack Meagher of Auburn, both Notre Dame graduates and exponents of the Rockne shift, arrived late yesterday, a day ahead of their 22-man squad of "grays" from 13 Southern colleges.

Husky Athletics Continue During Winter Vacation

Chief complaint of many college coaches during this season of the year is that a long Christmas vacation spoils three weeks of intensive training. That complaint is not heard at Northeastern, however, for the Husky coaches are just as busy as ever.

Under its co-operative plan, Northeastern has only a two-day holiday at Christmas and another two-day vacation at New Year's Day.

Harold Kopp, who is in charge of the varsity hoop men this week while Coach Jimmy Dunn is attending the coaches' convention in Chicago, has planned daily scrimmage sessions that will get the squad in shape for its opening New England College Conference League game with Connecticut State Jan. 7.

The varsity hockey situation remained much the same at practice this morning with Capt. Johnny Byrne still a doubtful quantity. The Huskies really need Byrne to provide a spark, since no other man on the squad can provide the necessary uplift. Several of the Husky ice-men are ill, but Coach Herb Gallagher expects them back before the Jan. 4th game at Mass. State.

The other winter activity, track, is giving Coach Jerry Tatton a great deal of pleasure. The board track has been erected directly behind the new building in a new outdoor gymnasium, and the most promising Husky squad in several years is working out daily.

New Britain on Way

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—New Britain High School's football squad steamed southward last night for Baton Rouge, La., and Saturday's "national championship" game against duPont Manual Training High of Louisville, Ky.

The bon voyages of some 1,500 fans who crowded the depot to see them off this evening rang in the ears of the 33 players making the trip.

The party rode in four special cars, one carrying a group of New Britain fans, another fitted out as a gymnasium car and the other two providing sleeping quarters for the team.

Harrington Men to Give All Against Shawinigan Tonight

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Shawinigan
Harris	lw	rw, Proulx
Spain,	c	c, Mousseitte
Guilbord,	rw	lw, Goulet
Splaine,	ld	rd, Matte
Stubbs,	rd	ld, Prenette
Moon,	g	g, Bellemore

Olympic Spares: Lewis, W. Allen, Jeremiah, Lax, Martin, Desrosiers, R. Allen, Emerson, Smith, Roberts.

Shawinigan Spares: Lavoie, Beliveau, Archambault, Bergeron, P. Gauthier, A. Gauthier, Titcombe.

Game Starts at 8:30.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Determined, desperate, persistent, the Boston Olympics once again go in search of their first win since the middle of November when they face the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts in the second game of their split series at the Garden tonight.

Even since they dropped an overtime affair to the Sherbrooke Red Raiders at the Depot Nov. 19, the O's have been hungry for victory, but both in Canada and at home they have had nothing to digest except 10 straight bitter defeats.

With six of these defeats being by the margin of a single goal and three of them overtime games, the losses have been sour indeed. None, however, has been quite so acid as the first game with the Cataracts Monday night, which the Canadians won 4 to 3.

That was the game that was labelled as a Christmas present for the Olympics. That is, up until the 15th minute of the game it was so marked. At that moment, Bob Jeremiah was chased to the sidelines on a penalty when the locals were leading by two goals. The Cataracts poured in the equalizers in 16 seconds and went ahead to win the game in overtime.

In the dressing room after the game, the O's were a dazed lot of hockey players. They hardly spoke a word to one another, but words were unnecessary. Underneath it all could be felt an undercurrent of emotion which simmered and threatened to boil any minute.

Although the two-game series with Shawinigan was spaced over three days to allow for the Bruins-Toronto game last night, none of this feeling has been lost, and unless the officials tonight take proper precautions, the game may develop into one of the roughest scrambles to date this season.

The Olympics intend to overlook no chance to bag this one. Although they will keep intact their newly-formed lines, they may present a slightly different defense. Junie Stubbs will work as usual with Bill Splaine, but the second defense may see Russ Allen and Gene Emerson, ex-Harvard stars, teaming together, with Art Smith being saved for utility.

Frankie Spain and Paul Guilbord, the Olympics' first-line, two-man powerhouse, are still waiting for a good wing to join them. Dick Lewis, who has played with them most, still needs more experience in league play. Jack Harris, who was brought up again Monday night, may fill the left-wing vacancy.

Junie Allen will continue to center the Dick Lewis-Bob Jeremiah line, while Russ Martin, last year's New Hampshire University captain, will work between Johnny Lax and Gerry Desrosiers.

Coach Hago Harrington, even though perfectly satisfied with the outstanding work of Ted Frazier in the nets, is planning to give Tom Moon another chance to do has stuff before local fans. Tom, who has played with the O's for the past six years, was a member of the 1936 Olympic team which played at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

Americans Best Scorers in N. H. L.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28 (AP)—For the benefit of those hockey fans who wonder why the New York Americans are up in third place this season, the current scoring statistics of the National Hockey League (not including last night) again indicate the "Amazing Amerks" have two of the best balanced scoring combinations in the circuit.

The New York Rangers led the teams in scoring through Monday's games with 45 goals; Boston had 44 and the Americans and Chicago Black Hawks 42 each. But where the scoring power on the other teams is spread out over the whole squad, the Americans' point-getting is concentrated in two well matched lines. Records of the leading scorers:

(Including games of Dec. 26)

Player, Club	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Gottselig, Chicago	9	11	20
Schriner, Americans	6	10	16
Anderson, Americans	6	9	15
Blake, Montreal	9	6	15
Stewart, Americans	8	6	14
Wiseman, Americans	5	9	14
Smith, Rangers	5	9	14
Barry, Detroit	6	7	13
Chapman, Americans	1	11	12
Cain, Montreal	5	7	12
Hextall, Rangers	5	7	12
Dillon, Rangers	5	7	12
Haynes, Canadiens	3	9	12
Desilets, Chicago	7	4	11
Carr, Americans	6	5	11
Jackson, Toronto	5	6	11
Pettinger, Boston	5	6	11
Thompson, Chicago	4	7	11
Cowley, Boston	2	9	11
Blinco, Chicago	1	10	11

Present to McCarthy

Wide World Studio

Yankees' Gift

NEW YORK CITY—Members of the world's champion New York Yankees baseball team presented this plaque of silver to their manager, Joseph V. McCarthy, as a Christmas present. It measures 12 by 18 inches.

Wildcat Sextet Cuts Holiday For Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 28—A deserted athletic scene once again showed signs of activity today as 16 hockey men returned for a continuance of their pre-season practices at the University of New Hampshire.

While other athletes quietly rested at home in the middle of the annual Christmas holiday, the Wildcat puck-chasers began a full workout schedule to prepare for the opening game with Bowdoin at Brunswick, Jan. 7.

Three of New Hampshire's best in amateur hockey club circles will invade Durham during vacation to scrimmage with the Wildcat six. Although no definite scrimmage dates have been set, visiting teams will include the Manchester Hockey Club, the Sacred Heart skaters from Concord, and the Dover Hockey Club.

Seven lettermen were on hand today including Bill Quinn, Hingham, Mass., center; Ray Patten, Port Washington, N. Y., Warren Davison, Melrose, Mass., and Jim Couser, Dover, wings; Maurice Fournier, North Attleboro, Mass., Donald Otis, Concord, and Art Carlson, Concord, defense players.

Other men entering the "camp" include: Fred Gilgun, Keene; Carroll Haseltine, Haverhill, Mass.; Ken Huff, Lynnfield, Mass.; Horace Martin, Warner; Jack Richardson, Cranston, R. I.; Al Roper, Tewksbury, Mass.; Bill Spearman, Concord; Jack Wentzel, Somerville, Mass., and Harry Wood, Plymouth.

Cornell, Williams In Placid Final

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—Cornell and Williams hockey teams were ready today for the finals of the annual Lake Placid Club Invitation Intercollegiate Hockey Tourney.

Scheduled to meet tonight, the pair bowled over Hamilton and Middlebury, respectively, in the semi-final round last night after the latter two teams had eliminated Union and Massachusetts State.

Although Williams' score over Middlebury, 9 to 1, was much more impressive than Cornell's 2-to-0 victory, the Big Red team is highly regarded as the next tournament champion.

Wading through St. Lawrence, 11 to 1, in their opening game, the lads from above Cayuga's waters displayed a brilliant defensive game in winning their semifinal joust. Middlebury played against Williams with only a nine-man squad and was hopelessly outclassed.

The Middlebury sextet reached the semifinals after losing, 1 to 0, in an afternoon game that was given to the Vermont club after officials decided Union forfeited its victory by using freshman players.

Pittsburgh Revises Minor Farm System

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28 (AP)—President W. E. Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates announced today a revised list of working agreements with minor league baseball clubs for the 1939 season.

Three clubs discontinued as parts of the Pirate system were Montreal of the International League, Savannah of the South Atlantic League, and Mount Airy, N. C., of the Bi-State League.

Two new clubs added to the list are Gadsden, Ala., of the Class B Southeastern League, and Valdosta, Ga., of the Class D Georgia-Florida League.

Other minor league clubs remaining in the six-club setup for 1939 are Knoxville of the Class A-1 Southern Association; Hutchinson, Kan., of the Class C Western Association; McKeesport, Pa., of the Class D Pennsylvania State Association, and Carthage, Mo., of the Class D Arkansas-Missouri League.

Ski Race Delayed

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—Subzero temperature and a biting northwest wind caused delay today in running of the downhill ski race, first of two events in the thirteenth annual ski tournament for college women.

Officials in charge called off the event, slated for 10 a. m. (E. S. T.), until later in the day in the hope of at least slightly warmer weather.

Points compiled in the downhill race will be added to those in the slalom tomorrow to determine individual winners.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Chicago Moves Up—U. S. Junior Tennis—Football Feat

Ice Carnival in San Francisco; Barbara Ann Gingg Coast Star

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Winter sports—from snowbank to basketball pavilion—are just beginning to catch the public fancy. Now the sports scribes have the winter sports season just starting to roll like a giant snowball.

Here in San Francisco, the Junior Chamber of Commerce (along with the Skate and Ski Club) set the tone for a swanky outdoor-indoor skating season by sponsoring the first Ice Carnival this city has ever seen.

It was all new and glittering for San Franciscans who had never seen anything like it, except for an occasional motion picture exhibition by that brilliant ballerina of the blades—Sonja Henie. The Sutro Arena was packed to the rafters. And when 16-year-old Heddy Stennuf swept spectacularly across the ice, with the grace that has brought the Australian maid world renown, the applause was deafening.

Pacific Coast Star

And when San Franciscans suddenly discovered that "right here in our midst" there is a very capable young lady figure skater—Barbara Ann Gingg, Pacific Coast women's title holder and Olympic Games hope—well, it seems pretty firmly established that San Francisco will join the ever-growing list of cities now becoming "skating minded."

January 1 sees a colorful spectacle up at Yosemite National Park where there'll be a fancy Costume Ice Skating Carnival and Figure Skating Exhibitions on the outdoor rink beneath those towering granite walls.

Less than a week later, Jan. 5-7, intercollegiate ice hockey fans will watch the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Ice Hockey matches on the Yosemite Rink for the coveted President Hoover trophy. University of Southern California is given the edge for the win, but there's many a slip between the puck and the stick.

There's the Christmas Holiday's Intercollegiate ski meet over at Sun Valley Idaho, and Jan. 21-22 sees the Western States ski meet over there as well.

National in Oregon

Rainier National Park, and Snoqualmie Pass are focal points for thousands of Pacific Northwest week-end skiers and Oregon's Mount Hood gets the call for the National downhill and slalom championships, with the added feature of the final trial for the U. S. international racing team. These last two are sponsored by the Cascade Ski Club.

Of course Washington's Mt. Baker and the Yakima-American River Ski Bowl and many other winter-beauty spots will hold popular events as well as accommodate perhaps 1,000,000 winter sports enthusiasts between now and the middle of April or first of May when the season ends.

All Hail! King Winter reigns once more—and jovially!

* * *

Back in the cities and on the campuses there's basketball—and believe me, this will be a banner year on the Pacific Coast.

You'll recall that Stanford had the top team last year, led by the inimitable "Hank" Luisetti, who is now working for an oil company.

Incidentally, Hank profited to the tune of $10,000 from the motion picture he made and then turned to the job he said he was going to take. Before he's completely forgotten, except by the record book, it seems to me Hank ought to contribute some of that exceptional ability to the court game through one of two channels; either playing professionally, or, better yet, coaching. And maybe he will.

One of the Best

This year (1939) the University of Oregon appears, on paper, to have one of the best squads on the coast, if not, "the" best. They gave the Stanfords a beautiful wind-up tussel for the Coast Championship last year and with some of the same stars—Laddie Gale the most spectacular—they will be a hard aggregation to beat.

Hec Edmunson at Washington always has a speedy and rangy squad of "dead-eye-dicks" on the floor and Hec has upset and taken his share of championships.

In the southern division it's pretty hard to give any positive pre-season "dope" but with sharp-shooter Vaughn slipping the ball through the net for Southern California the high hopes of the University of California "Golden Bears" for a championship had better not baloon too high.

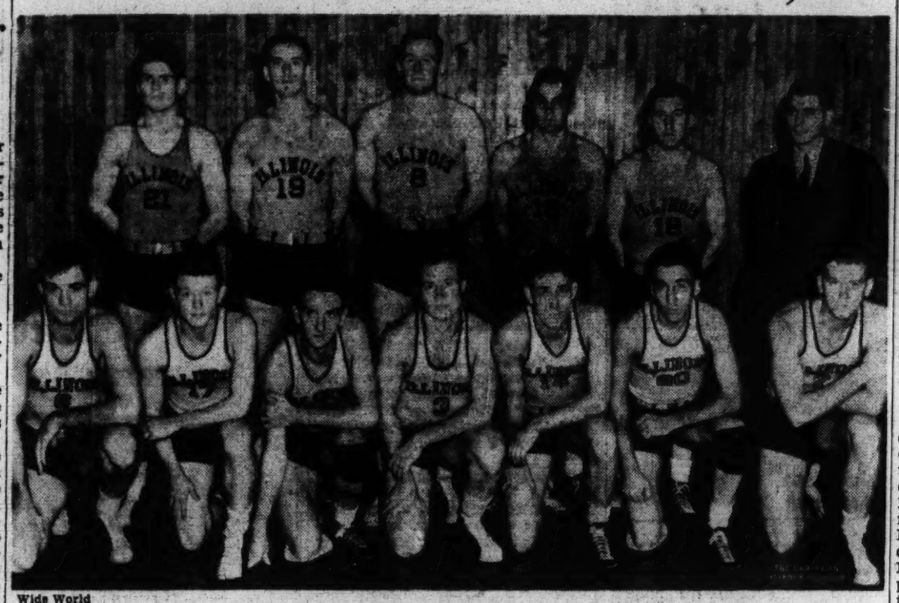
Dean at Stanford

Stanford, last years champs, are unknown this season with a new coach, Everett S. Dean, who replaces John Bunn, elevated to Dean of Men. Dean is well-known and feared in the Big Ten where he mentored at Indiana.

Stanford should have a top-speed squad. With Coach Dean's experience who's to say so early that the Big Red's won't bring home the cup to the Stanford gymnasium.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Outscore Manhattan Before Crowd of 17,458



Wide World

Illinois Basketball Squad and Coach

Left to right: (front row) Bob O'Neill, Joe Frank, Bob Richman, Colin Handlon, Howie Cronk, Harold Shapiro, Eddie Evers; (rear row) John Drish, Bill Hapac, Pick Dehner, Jay Wardley, Capt. Tom Nisbet, and Coach Doug Mills.

Oregonian Holds Unsurpassed Bowl Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

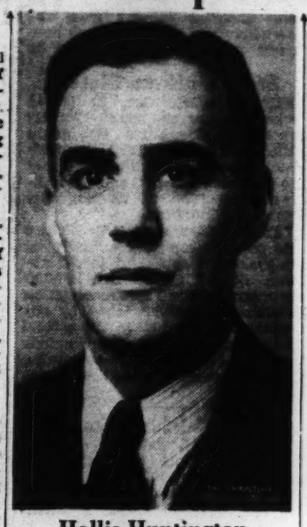
SALEM, Ore.—With the Rose Bowl clash between the University of Southern California and Duke University only a matter of days away, sports editors and fans everywhere are diving into the records to dig up stories. But of all the "I remember when's" that will be exhumed, one dug up here will defy duplication, not to mention surpassing.

Several years ago Robert Ripley, through his Believe-It-or-Not cartoon, reported "Horse" Reynolds of Stanford having played 180 minutes in the Rose Bowl—something seldom duplicated. But Hollis Huntington, a Salem clothing store proprietor, not only duplicated the feat, he exceeded it—he played 180 minutes, but did it with two different teams.

1917, 1918 and 1920

This never to be duplicated experience—unless the Rose Bowl rules are changed to permit non-conference teams competing on the coast—occurred in the years 1917, 1918 and 1920. Mr. Huntington played fullback for the University of Oregon under Hugo Bezdek in 1917 and carried the colors of the Oregonians to the Bowl. In 1918 he joined the Marines and played fullback for that section of the nation's defense. And, contrary to past practice, the Rose Bowl committee selected the Marine squad to play the tournament. Back to Oregon in 1920, Mr. Huntington, still at fullback, went back to Pasadena to establish his unusual record.

Further than that, his record is more impressive than that of Mr. Reynolds for Mr. Huntington's elevens won two of the three games, while Stanford lost two of theirs. One of the three Mr. Huntington played still stands as an historical upset. The Oregon Ducks faced the touted national champions in the persons of the team from the University of Pennsylvania. That squad boasted four all-Americas: Ludd Ray at center, "Columbia" Lou Little at tackle, Heinie Miller at end and Howard Berry at fullback. With such an array of stars no one looked for the 14-to-0 upset that was tacked on the Quakers.



Hollis Huntington

Former University of Oregon fullback, who played 180 minutes in the Rose Bowl under the colors of two different teams, the University of Oregon and the United States Marines.

Marines Won 19 to 6

In the second game the committee selected the Army team from Camp Lewis and the Marines landed on them 19 to 6. In 1920 Harvard, headed by All-America Eddie Casey at halfback, barely managed to get out of the bowl with a 7-to-6 victory.

Mr. Reynolds's 180 minutes in the bowl were the reverse of that picture with Columbia shellacking Stanford 13 to 0 in 1934; Alabama repeating 28 to 13 in 1935; and the Indians from the Stanford ranch sneaking out a 7-to-0 game from Georgia Tech in 1936.

Young Elizabeth Star Upsetting Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—A newcomer to the National indoor tennis championship this year may be the player to continue the tournament's record of thoroughly upsetting form.

Last year it was Brooklyn's Joey Fishbach who came from nowhere to knock off the favored players, one after another, in straight sets and take the title. He is top-seeded now and generally favored to win in a walkaway, so it looks rather tough for him on the basis of previous results.

Meanwhile, Richard Bender, 16-year-old Elizabeth, N. J., player who attends the Pingry School, has begun to make a name for himself as an upsetter. He won the boys' title last year, but he is too old for that division now and was not considered good enough to be given a place among the 12 seeded juniors.

Bender opened his campaign Monday by whipping Bernard Jacoby, highly rated New York high school player, in a long three-set match. Yesterday he needed only two sets to dispose of Everett Bishop of Plainfield, N. J., 6—1, 6—2. His next opponent is Joseph Ertle of St. Peter's prep, also unseeded. If Bender gets past that match, he likely will come up against Bill Gillespie, fifth-seeded player from Atlanta, who is a freshman at Duke University.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 'Battle of the Blues'

TWICKENHAM, Eng.—If I were going to take an American friend to see an English Rugby Football match—and very often it has been my pleasure to do just this very thing—I would always wish that we might be fortunate enough to see such a game as took place here when Cambridge so unexpectedly defeated Oxford by 8 points to 6. For this particular "Battle of the Blues," sixty-first in a series of such encounters dating back to 1871, presented us with an example of a great deal of what is best in the English handling code, and furnished moreover, in its simplicity and continuity, a particularly striking contrast with American football.

This is not to suggest that the 1938 Inter-Varsity match was an outstandingly clever game. In fact, it was rather the reverse. But it was, at the same time, an exceptionally fine object lesson in Rugger essentials. Maybe I can illustrate what I mean if I adopt a hypothetical American friend, and we take you with us in theory to what is always accounted a very bright high-light in the British Rugger season.

"Rooting"

Comparisons between American football and British Rugger can be made directly we enter the ground, and take a look at the bright green turf marked out for play. Because it will be seen that the marking out in question is here a very simple matter of about half a dozen lines, far less complicated in its general appearance than the American "gridiron." Next we may take note of the crowd which has very little remarkable about it, excepting, perhaps, an unusual number of parsons ladies in fur coats, gentlemen in City attire (many of them having come straight from their offices) and folk whose connection with one or other of the Varsities is proclaimed by their college ties and mufflers. Perhaps I should add that many of them wear ribbon favors in light or dark blue, which is the nearest approach that we shall see to organized "rooting."

Sketchy Attire

Now the teams are running out onto the field, provoking one of the mighty spontaneous outbursts of cheering that accompany the play throughout. And at this stage our American friend may be tempted to say "Oh my! They have forgotten to put on their uniforms!" This however is not the case, for, although Rugger is an extremely strenuous pastime, in which men running at full speed hurl themselves at other men running at full speed and bring them crashing fiercely to the ground, the game is played in a very sketchy attire, comprising one woven jersey, one pair of short knickers, one pair of colored woollen stockings turned down below the knee, and a pair of boots with leather studs or bars attached to the sole. Plus a light leather headpiece—much too scanty to be called either a hat or a helmet—for such forwards as do not care for the distraction of opponents swing about on their ears.

It is no use looking along the side lines to find the substitutes' benches, because there are no substitutes. Those 30 young gentlemen who are now lining up for the kick-off (fifteen a side) will play right through the game. In other words, they will be going all out for two periods of forty minutes each, with five minutes interval at half-time.

Continuity of Action

By contrast with American football, Rugger is just an extemporized affair, with each movement vamped up as the play goes along. Therefore it has a continuity of action that the American game—with its distance measuring and other stoppages—does not provide. Mind you, in no way am I attempting to suggest that British Rugger is the better game. Or viva voce, as the schoolboy said in his examination paper, I am merely pointing out that while American football may perhaps be likened to a series of deep-laid plots, resulting in simultaneous violent explosions of human effort, Rugger is much more flowing and obvious. Though, of course, deep strategy may underlie the extemporization.

At Rugger, when a man has the ball, he either puts his hoof to it, or runs with it, and a spontaneous plan develops from what he does. What he does quite often (and never more often than at an Inter-Varsity game such as this year's) is to be placed with great violence on the back of his neck by a member of the opposition party, who has come through the air like a projectile and effected a heavy tackle. A "model" tackle is made around the victim's knees. But, speakly broadly, anywhere will do. In Rugger, it is simply not the done thing to be hurt seriously in the course of a tackle. And so mindful of convention are the British that they usually contrive to get up and go on playing with unabated zeal.

Only a man actually holding the ball may be tackled, and, since the ball must never be passed forward, it follows that a standard method of attack is to have your men advance in echelon formation, so that the player actually in possession of the ball may be able to pass it, when tackled, to a confrere, who, when tackled, may transfer it to another confrere. And so on. The essence of the scheme being to arrange matters so that somebody can conclude the movement with a hard run to the enemy's goal line, where a "try" is scored by grounding the ball.

There are two main divisions to the team—the forwards, whose especial concern it is to obtain the ball from set "scrummages" and the backs who proceed to attack with it when it has been obtained. The "scrummage" is a putting together of heads (and tails) which unites two packs of eight men into a heaving, straining, human tunnel, into which the ball is thrown by the scrum-half, to be "hooked" back by one side or the other, and to reappear from beneath the heels of the back-row forwards, ready to be pounced upon by the scrum-half and slung away to his partner, known as the fly-half. He opens up the game for four people known as "three-quarters," behind whom, ready for anything, moves the last line of defence, the fullback.

Goal Values

Sometimes one or other of these two departments will take upon itself to dominate the game, and that is exactly what happened here this year. The Cambridge forwards excelled themselves, and, instead of proving to be the inferior pack, they gave their side an advantage that went almost all the way towards explaining the Cantabs' success by a margin of two points—a goal and a penalty goal to two penalty goals. A goal, which is obtained by taking a free kick from a point opposite to where a try is scored, is worth five points; a try by itself, "unconverted" (the equivalent of an American "touchdown") counts three, while a penalty goal, kicked on the spot where some infringement of the rules has occurred, is worth three; and a drop goal, kicked on the half volley in the ordinary course of play, is worth four.

Much of the back play between the Blues was very entertaining to watch, because of the speed at which it occurred, but generally speaking, it lacked resource (except in the matter of gaining ground by kicking the ball into touch) and the main impression left with our hypothetical American friend and ourselves must be of the devastating operations of the rival forwards. They were hard at work all the time—pushing away in the scrum and raging around in the loose.

If you ask me how it is that Rugger forwards can keep at it all the time in this way, I must reply that, As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"They have a special bent for the business"

Mid-West Teams Best New Yorkers On Garden Court

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Two widely varied styles of basketball gave Minnesota and Illinois victory over Metropolitan fives in Madison Square Garden last night, the Gophers trimming New York University, 39 to 32, after the Illini had outscored Manhattan, 60 to 41, before a near capacity crowd of 17,458.

The Illinois-Manhattan game was a free scoring affair with Lewis Dehner, Illini center, scoring 25 points for a new individual Garden record, while the Minnesota-N. Y. U. fray turned into an "Alfonse and Gaston" act in the final period with both fives missing shot after shot from afar and near.

Minnesota, runner-up for the Big Ten title last year, held the upper hand after the first few minutes of play and was out in front 24-17 at the half-way mark, but the Violets missed enough shots in the final session to win two ball games.

The Gophers' margin of victory came from the free throw line. Each team made 11 field goals, but the Big Ten five cashed in on 17 of their 23 charity shots while the New Yorkers made only 10.

The six-foot, three-inch Dehner counted 25 points with 10 field goals and five free throws as Illinois' entire team joined in a scoring spree. Dehner's performance broke by two points the old record held jointly by Wes Bennett of Westminster and Jack Bromberg of Long Island University.

All except two of the 11 Illinois players who saw action broke into the scoring column. Dick Cole was the scoring ace for Manhattan counting 16 points with seven field goals and two free throws.

Leafs Played Too Many Games

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	3	1	52	18	27
Rangers	11	5	1	45	34	23
Americans	8	6	3	42	46	19
Chicago	8	8	3	46	46	19
Toronto	7	8	3	36	36	17
Detroit	5	12	2	37	52	12
Canadiens	4	14	1	38	64	9

Results Dec. 27

Boston 8, Toronto 2.
Chicago 4, Canadiens 1.

With hockey played as it is in the National Hockey League today, you cannot go through three games in four nights. That much was plainly evident when the Toronto Maple Leafs were buried under rubber, 8 to 2, by the Boston Bruins at Boston last night. In the other game of the evening Canadiens lost their sixth straight, 4 to 1, to Chicago in Montreal.

Toronto had shutout the Detroit Red Wings 2-0 in Toronto on Saturday night, entrained for New York and blanked the Rangers 2-0 on Monday night, but when called upon to face the Bruins again last night the task was too much. Hal Broda, improved Leaf goalie who has five shutouts to date, repelled the Bruins through half the first period; but for rest of the evening pucks flew in his direction too often.

Upset Patrick Claim

Where Lester Patrick of the Rangers had firmly established the Bruins as a strictly defensive sextet it was shocking to see the Rossmen skate around, through, and over the Leafs in scandalous manner. The Bruins outscored their guests in every period, leading 2-1 at the end of the first, 6-1, at the end of the second and scored two goals to one in the final.

The big gun in the Bruin attack was Woody Dumart, the Kitchener giant, who beat Broda for two goals and assisted in two others. His diminutive pal who plays right wing on the same line, Bobby Bauer, and also from Kitchener, had fun with one goal and two assists. The third member of the line, and a Kitchener boy, Milton Schmidt, watched the proceedings from the press box, his ankle still ailing.

Canadiens Again Fail

Manager Cecil Hart is again the magician but without tricks. He is swapping players with New Haven again, and again the result is the same—defeat. Soon the Frenchmen (called so for sentimental reason reminiscent of when Canadiens really had a hockey team) should begin to win games or they will drop out of the standing and wind up in the comic section.

The victory boosted the Chicago Hawks from a tie with the Maple Leafs for fifth place to a tie with Americans for third place. The ex-Maroons with Canadiens could not stem the ex-Maroons with the Hawks, Earl Robinson, Russ Blinco and Bob Gracie, all former Maroons, scored three of the four Chicago goals. Armand Mondou and Marcel Tremblay, recruited from New Haven, teamed for the only Canadiens' goal.

W. M.

Baseball's No. 1 Men of Year

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28 (AP)—From the business office, bench and field, Warren C. Giles, Joe McCarthy and Johnny Vander Meer of the major leagues stood today with Lou McKenna, Paul Richards and Fred Hutchinson of the minors as baseball's No. 1 men of the year.

Giles and McKenna, executives, McCarthy and Richards, managers, and Vander Meer and Hutchinson, players, won their accolades from The Sporting News, baseball newspaper, for their work in 1938.

McCarthy's selection, of course, was for his record in leading the New York Yankees to their third straight world championship, and Vander Meer's for his unprecedented feat in pitching two consecutive no-hit, no-run games for the Cincinnati Reds.

Giles, vice-president and general manager of the Reds, won designation as top executive for developing the Cincinnati farm system, assembling many of the team's players and helping club morale by his amicable salary negotiations. He also ably handled the all-star National-American League game.

Corresponding minor league honors went to McKenna, secretary and business manager of St. Paul of the American Association, who was credited with the team's rise from seventh place in 1937 to the pennant in 1938. St. Paul had the highest attendance record in its history this past season.

Richards won recognition among minor league managers for his record with Atlanta, which won the Southern Association championship, both playoffs and the Dixie Series.

Hutchinson, Seattle Pacific Coast League pitcher recently purchased by the Detroit Tigers for $50,000 and several players, was named the outstanding performer in the minors. He won 25 games and lost only seven.

McGill Skiers in Front

LAKE BEAUPORT, Que., Dec. 28 (AP)—McGill University got ahead in the International Intercollegiate Ski Meet here yesterday, capturing first, fourth, and fifth places in the jumping which opened the three-day competition.

With team captain Bob Johannsen soaring into the lead, the McGill skiers picked up 98.4 points in the initial contest, topping Dartmouth's 98.1.

The University of New Hampshire took third place with 92.5, University of Montreal, fourth, with 87.7, and Laval University of Quebec, fifth, with 63.8.

A blizzard raging over this resort 12 miles east of Quebec City held down distances, but Johannsen's stylish leaps of 78 and 80 feet gave him an individual total of 149.7 points. Howard Chivers, captain of the Dartmouth squad, beat Johannsen on distance with jumps of 81 and 80 feet, but his style was not as good. Chivers scored 148.5. The individual standings:

	Distances		Pts
1—R. Johannsen, McGill	78	80	149.7
2—H. Chivers, Dartmouth	81	80	148.5
3—P. Rideout, Dartmouth	76	78	144.6
4—C. Mamen, McGill	71	76	144.3
5—D. Mann, McGill	71	76	141.9
6—R. Johnson, Dartmouth	75	75	141.3
7—E. Rivers, New Hampshire	74	76	141
8—H. Findley, McGill	74	79	140.8
9—Y. Brassard, Montreal	72	72	138.6
10—R. Vigneau, Montreal	72	73	138.3
11—M. Lavoie, Quebec Ski Z'ne	70	76	138.9
12—R. Clark, New Hampshire	71	76	136.9
13—R. Witcher, N. H.	63	69	132.8
14—R. Skinner, Dartmouth	64	69	131.1
15—R. Snowman, New Hamp.	65	69	129.4
16—Eugene Duffy, N. H.	70	66	128.4
17—C. McLane, Dartmouth	68	67	127.9
18—R. Peabody, N. H.	60	70	127.8
19—C. Delisle, Quebec S. Z.	60	66	126.7
20—J. McKenna, Montreal	55	60	115.9
21—O. Gauvreau, Laval	47	54	106.9
22—P. Godin, Laval	74	75	92.1
23—J. Leclerc, Laval	65	67	83.2

Skiers Stymied

By the Associated Press

Washburn, Wis., Dec. 28

Snow—too much of it—stymied ski enthusiasts who came here yesterday for the opening of the annual school of the Central U. S. Ski Association.

Snow drifts closed roads leading to Mount Valhalla, nine miles from Washburn, where the school is conducted. As a result 35 men were isolated at the Association's camp near Valhalla and 15 were forced to spend the day here.

Plows opened the roads during the night and classes went on under the direction of Lemoine Batson of Chicago.

Henderson Appointed Detroit Lion Coach

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Dec. 28 (AP)—George (Dick) Richards, owner of the Detroit Lions, professional football team of the National League, announced last night the appointment of Elmer (Gus) Henderson of Los Angeles as coach of the Detroit team.

Henderson, coach of the Los Angeles Bulldogs since 1936, succeeds Earl (Dutch) Clark, who recently resigned as coach of the Lions.

Richards would not divulge salary terms.

Henderson took over the Los Angeles Bulldog organization three years ago and brought it to the top as one of the best independent teams in the nation. Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other National League teams fell before the Bulldogs this fall.

Coaches Favor Present Code

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Football rules went under the microscope of the coaches today, but were expected to come out looking pretty much like the same old code.

The opening session of the Football Coaches Association considered major and minor rule proposals, but coaches said the sentiment was definitely in favor of leaving the rules alone for another year.

A three-hour discussion of the rules was on the program, followed by the report of Lou Little, Columbia, chairman of the rules committee. Up for discussion were these proposals:

1. Abolition of the point after touchdown.
2. Return of goal posts to the goal line.
3. More protection for the forward passer.
4. Permit pass throwing anywhere behind line of scrimmage.

The coaches can do no more than recommend rules changes to the rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association which meets next week.

Association President Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin coach, probably keynoted the attitude of most coaches when he took a definite stand against changes in the code.

"Football has developed so rapidly in the last 15 years that we coaches will have to catch up with the game or be left behind," he said.

"Most coaches probably will wish to leave the rules as they are and concentrate on teaching football as it is now. If the coaches can't keep pace with the rules we cannot expect the spectators to keep up with too many rules changes."

Technical studies of the game by various coaches will consume most of tomorrow's and Friday's program with election of officers scheduled at the concluding session.

First Budge-Vines Sale Sets Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The first Don Budge-Ellsworth Vines pro tennis match, scheduled for next Tuesday at Madison Square Garden, already is a financial record breaker according to Promoter Jack Harris. A week before the match, Harris says, the advance sale amounted to $14,858, a record for tennis at the Garden. When Vines and Fred Perry played before a record crowd and for a record "gate" the sale at the same stage was only $7,765. And top price for the Vines-Perry match was $9.90 as compared to a $7.70 top next week.

East Vs. West

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 (AP)—While Western football stars, training for the Shrine charity game here Jan. 2, headed into a scrimmage session today, the Eastern coaches held their lads to a strictly take-it-easy program.

The West coaches, Babe Hollingbery of Washington State and Biff Jones of Nebraska, told their Huskies to report for scrimmage today, on the Stanford Field at Palo Alto.

Coach Hollingbery was happiest over his line, especially commending the work of Tackles Richard Trzuskowski of Idaho and Dick Farman of Washington State and Center Charley Brock of Nebraska.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Illinois 60, Manhattan 41.
Minnesota 39, N. Y. U. 32.
Cornell 53, Canisius 32.
Oregon 66, Western Illinois Teachers 45.
Grinnell 42, Cornell (Iowa) 24.
Nebraska 38, U. C. L. A. 30.
California 49, Ohio State 35.
Carleton 39, Coe 43.
Akron 39, Centenary 25.

U. S. Open Tourney On Par 69 Course

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The United States Golf Association said today that the plan of the Philadelphia Country Club, site of the 1939 U. S. open championship, to change par for its Spring Mill course from 71 to 69 already had received the approval of the U. S. G. A. championship committee, headed by Harold W. Pierce of Boston.

Country Club officials announced yesterday they intended to make the 479-yard eighth hole and the 480-yard twelfth par 4s instead of par 5s. Next year's open will be the first ever played on a par 69 course.

Reds' Training Card

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds will put on 20 exhibition games with National and American League clubs during their spring training in Florida and the trip North for the 1939 race.

The schedule announced today showed the first game with Brooklyn at Clearwater March 11 and the last with Detroit at Cincinnati April 16.

No games have been booked with minor league teams.

Pitchers and catchers will report to the Tampa training quarters Feb. 26 and the rest of the team March 4.

College Hockey

Boston College 3, Colgate 1.

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STORES IN NEW YORK

Bethlehem Steel Is Warned Company Union Is Unlawful

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Unless the Bethlehem Steel Company abandons its 20-year-old Employee Representation Plan within 10 days, the National Labor Relations Board may order it to do so.

Frank Bloom, a Labor Board trial examiner, ruled yesterday that the plan used by Bethlehem at its nine plants in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland, violated the Wagner Labor Act.

He held that it conflicted with the right of workers to select their own bargaining representatives. His report was made after a 10-months' investigation of Bethlehem's labor policies, based on a complaint by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Bloom recommended that the company, within 10 days, post notices that it was withdrawing recognition from its Employee Representation Plan as a medium through which employees were to seek adjustment of grievances, wage matters and working conditions.

An application by the company for time to file objections and make oral arguments would automatically stay the Board's compliance order.

The C. I. O.'s complaint and Mr. Bloom's report included the steel strike against Bethlehem at Johnstown, Pa., in 1937. Mr. Bloom said testimony showed Bethlehem had made cash contributions to the Johnstown Citizens Committee, which he held was organized to break the strike.

During the hearing the company denied that it engaged in any unfair labor practices and said it withdrew financial support from the plan after the Wagner Act had been upheld by the Supreme Court in

Steel Workers Elated

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28 (AP)—A spokesman for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee last night hailed as a victory, Trial Examiner Frank Bloom's recommendation that the Bethlehem Steel Company withdraw recognition of its Employee Representation Plan.

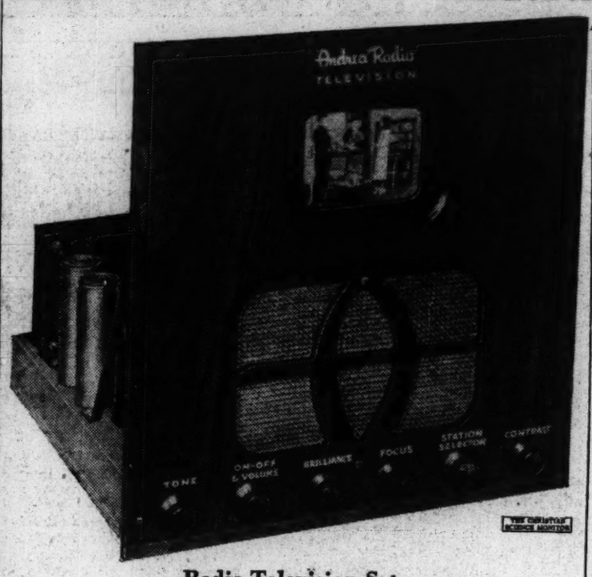
"The chief issue in the Bethlehem case was the company union," said the spokesman, speaking in the absence of Philip Murray, SWOC chairman. "The recommendation justifies the position taken by our organization and means the virtual elimination of all company unions from the steel industry—something we set out to accomplish three years ago."

New Bethlehem Contest

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Company announced today it would contest recommendations of a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board that the Company abolish its 20-year-old employee representation plan.

E. G. Grace, Bethlehem President, charged that the 10-month inquiry into Bethlehem's labor policies was "instigated by the C. I. O." as "the latest phase of its attempt to force upon our employees an organization they do not desire."

Kits Put Out for Amateur Television



Radio-Television Set
Built on home assembly plan

Experimental parts 'that will work' designed at Long Island factory—Construction helped.

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the kitchen set builders who were responsible back in the early twenties for the rapid growth in the popularity of radio. Because he believes this same group will lead the way to public acceptance of television, F. A. D. Andrea, radio manufacturer of "Fada Neutrodyne" fame in the early days of radio, has launched a new radio and television kit designed to be built into a competent sight and sound receiver.

From his factory in Woodside, Long Island, Mr. Andrea is developing this new line of table model receivers, so that amateur enthusiasts may put them together to receive the television programs principally in the New York area, but also in other areas where experimental transmissions are going on. Far better than the "old days," in which the amateur was not always sure of a good outcome, Mr. Andrea declared his kit to be something better than a collection of experimental parts which "might or might not work." His KT-E-5 incorporates every feature of advanced design, including the new short-necked television tube.

The receiver, which employs no variable tuning condensers but uses individually controlled circuit positions to tune the wide television band, gives a picture five inches square. The new short-necked tube promotes savings, because it reduces substantially the size of the chassis.

Six controls for the sound and picture elements are mounted along the bottom of the front panel. The circuit requires 16 tubes.

Small Boat Phone

A radiotelephone for small boat owners has been developed by Western Electric which takes no more space on board a boat than an overnight case. It is designed to link up with the telephone system on land or to other boats similarly equipped.

So simple is operation of this new 'phone that one has but to lift the hand set and press a button on it, which puts the transmitter on the air and "raises" the operator. The number is given as at home. The receiver is so designed as to be "selectively called." The operator on shore is able to ring the telephone aboard each boat separately without ringing every boat containing a radio-telephone.

The boat phone can use battery or other current supplied aboard a boat. Specially trained operators are not necessary. A third class radio telephone license is required for the technical operation, but does not apply to passengers or guests who may have occasion to use the ship-to-shore telephone.

Swedish Programs

Short-wave transmissions from the Motala station, on Sweden's Lake Vattern, have been received with such enthusiasm, especially by Swedish people in the United States, that the Swedish National Broadcasting Corporation has announced its intention of extending the service.

Programs which hitherto have included chiefly general talks and music, will now include regular short news bulletins and from time to time special chronicles dealing with politics, and cultural, economic, and social affairs in Sweden. The transmissions take place between 2 and 3 a. m. (Swedish time) during the nights between Wednesday and Thursday and between Saturday and Sunday. This corresponds to 8 p. m. Eastern Standard time, in the United States.

Press Gets Radio Waves

The Federal Communications Commission recently set aside radio facilities to aid the reporting of news events, according to the Associated Press.

Issuing new rules for miscellaneous radio services, the Commission said that a class of service had been defined covering limited radio communication "for the transmission of news items or other related material." Further, it noted that under this classification is a group called press relay stations intended to be licensed to publishers or news associations for use where other communications facilities are not available.

"Under this license," it says, "a reporter could go aboard the hulk of a burning vessel, relay his story to the relay press unit on the shore, which in turn could telephone or telegraph the story to the desk."

Five frequencies above 30,000 kilocycles were set aside for relay press stations. Mobile press units have been used for some time in covering news events, but a special license had to be obtained in each instance. According to the plan announced, licenses will be issued on a permanent basis.

Princeton's 1,000 Gifts Bring in $2,015,390

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University received nearly 1,000 gifts and bequests totaling $2,015,390 during the past fiscal year, the President, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, announced Dec. 24 in his annual Christmas Eve report.

Dr. Dodds said the total was the largest since the fiscal year 1930-31 and more than double last year's $872,465.

Utah Drive Seeks Non-Political Bench

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Since the general election Nov. 8, certain Utah lawyers have renewed their drive to a "headless" ballot used in election of judges, on the ground that the Judiciary has no place in partisan politics.

One of the advocates of the proposed "headless" ballot for the Judiciary is Horace C. Beck, prominent Salt Lake City attorney, who has made speeches regarding it since the recent general election. He advocated immediate organization by the Utah electorate to petition the forthcoming Legislature to enact a law permitting candidates for the bench to seek election on "headless" ballots as non-partisan candidates.

"Our Judiciary," he says, "should be absolutely independent. It should not be subject to any influence, political or otherwise, and it is our duty as good citizens to make it as independent as humanly possible. A judge should not be beholden in the slightest degree to a political party nor to any political group."

Literary Critics Said to Lack Proper Tools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 — Literary critics today work without the right tools, in the opinion of Prof. Theodore Spencer of Harvard University and Harry Slochower of Brooklyn College.

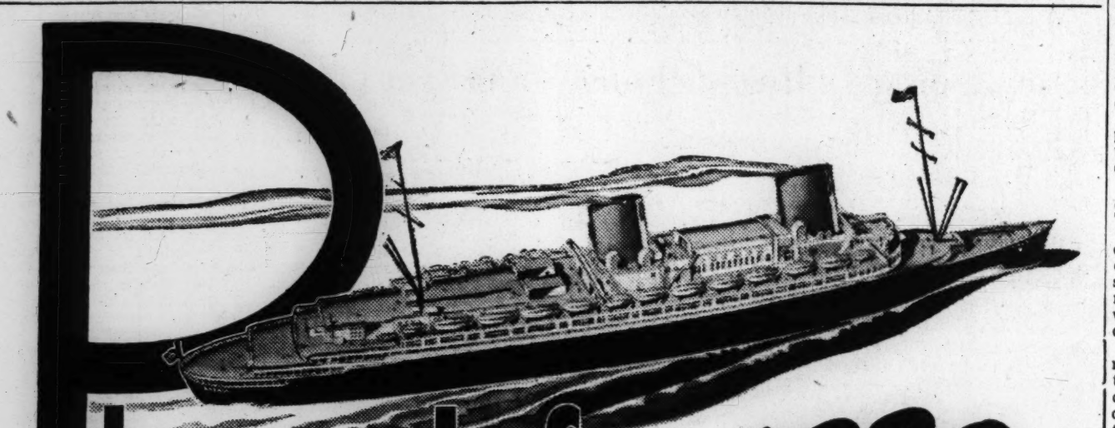
In a paper read at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America at Columbia University today, Professors Spencer and Slochower declared that teachers did such a poor job in creating an intelligent academic background that non-academic criticism was "impoverished and rickety."

The critic's task, they continued, is to raise the individual reader to as high a level of enjoyment as possible, to bring out the different relationships surrounding the object he is studying and to communicate to other individuals understanding, discrimination, and enjoyment.

Other speakers are on the program to read more than 175 papers on subjects ranging from "Literature as a Form of Social Action," to "The Pronunciation of German Surnames in Potosi, Wisconsin," during the three-day meeting, which will end Friday.

The Association, with a membership of more than 4,600, was founded at Columbia College in 1883 and is comprised of teachers and students of German, French, English, Italian, Spanish, and the Scandinavian and Slavic languages.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and sole surviving member of the first meeting of the Association, will address the delegates Thursday.



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Hamburg	Jan. 7	Columbus	May 17	Bremen	Aug. 4
Hansa	Jan. 19	Hansa	May 18	Hansa	Aug. 10
Deutschland	Feb. 2	Bremen	May 24	Europa	Aug. 12
Hamburg	Feb. 9	Deutschland	May 25	Deutschland	Aug. 17
St. Louis	Feb. 16	Berlin	May 27	Bremen	Aug. 20
Hansa	Feb. 23	Europa	May 31	Hamburg	Aug. 24
Deutschland	Mar. 2	Hamburg	June 1	Europa	Aug. 30
Hamburg	Mar. 9	Columbus	June 6	New York	Aug. 31
St. Louis	Mar. 16	New York	June 8	St. Louis	Sept. 2
Europa	Mar. 22	Bremen	June 10	Columbus	Sept. 2
Hansa	Mar. 23	St. Louis	June 10	Hansa	Sept. 7
Bremen	Mar. 29	Hansa	June 15	Bremen	Sept. 9
Deutschland	Mar. 30	Europa	June 17	Deutschland	Sept. 14
Hamburg	Apr. 6	Deutschland	June 22	Europa	Sept. 16
Europa	Apr. 7	Berlin	June 24	Berlin	Sept. 16
Columbus	Apr. 11	Hamburg	June 29	Hamburg	Sept. 21
St. Louis	Apr. 13	Bremen	July 1	Bremen	Sept. 27
Bremen	Apr. 14	New York	July 6	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Apr. 18	St. Louis	July 8	St. Louis	Sept. 30
Hansa	Apr. 20	Europa	July 8	Europa	Oct. 4
Europa	Apr. 23	Hansa	July 13	Hansa	Oct. 5
Deutschland	Apr. 27	Bremen	July 19	Deutschland	Oct. 12
Bremen	Apr. 30	Deutschland	July 20	Berlin	Oct. 14
Hamburg	May 4	Europa	July 26	Bremen	Oct. 14
New York	May 11	Hamburg	July 27	Hamburg	Oct. 19

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Feb. 17 · 19 days · $225 up
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March 11 · 13 days · $160 up
To Port au Prince, Kingston, Cartagena, Colon (Panama Canal), Havana
March 25 · 8 days · $95 up
To Havana and Nassau
Apr. 7 · 9 days · Easter Cruise · $112.50 up
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938

Mexico Leaps Yawning Gap In Rapid Growth

Jumps from primitive ways to most modern, Boston audience of geographers hears.

The giving way of primitive methods to modern ideas and the successful carrying out of a carefully planned and concentrated rehabilitation program is causing a rapid transition in Mexico, according to Ben F. Lemert, of Duke University, one of the principal speakers at the final session of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the National Council of Geography Teachers in the Parker House today.

Speaking before a group of teachers from various parts of the United States, Mr. Lemert declared that in Mexico's rapid transition time is obliterated.

"It is a step from the ancient to the modern," he said. "Mexico does not have to pass through a stage of development, from the trail to the wagon road and the canal, to the steam railway and electric cars, to the automobile and the airplane. She does not have to wait for a group of inventions, the exterior waterwheel, the turbine, dynamo, and motor. She does not have to pass from the candle to the oil lamp, the gas jet and the electric light.

"In agriculture, in manufacturing, in transportation, and in the sciences, Mexico began her transition by learning how to utilize its accumulation of knowledge as it exists today.

Time Not a Factor

"In such transitions," he emphasized, "time is not a factor. The time necessary for the development of contemporaneous facilities has already expired. The changing nation has but to make use of the results of previous efforts."

Mr. Lemert, who visited Mexico in 1934, said the country is in a state of economic flux and thereby provides the economic geographer a rare opportunity to observe the effect of a combination of geographic, economic, and human influences working freely and in full force in a primitive country populated by a pioneering people.

"I say pioneering," he said, "because those people, in spite of the fact they have been there for centuries, have still a raw region to mould to their will."

The last four years, he said, have seen great progress in Mexico's highway system. In 1934 there were only 400 miles of paved roads. Now Mexico has in excess of 2,700 miles of macadam motor highways. Mr. Lemert also pointed out that grass huts which formerly constituted a village, are being replaced by adobe and stone.

Towns Grow to Highway

Towns that lay to one side of the paved highway are being built out to the highways. Streets are being paved and widened. There are gas stations and garages almost everywhere.

"Rehabilitation of an enslaved people connotes stable government to begin with," he said, "and stable government throughout the processes of rehabilitation. If the processes are successful the Government should remain stable."

In concluding, Mr. Lemert said that the United States as a nation, has the opportunity to spread its ideas and aid in the progress of a neighboring country. "Economic penetration, the most valuable binding agency between two nations, should not be hindered that the so-called wrongs of small groups may be avenged," he declared.

The session closes tonight with the annual banquet. The next meeting probably will be held in Chicago.

Tides observed to repair beaches gashed by hurricane: Page 1.

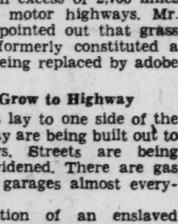
Milton Taxpayers Urge Strict Economy

Milton's share of the State tax amounting to $51,600 will cause an increase of $1 to the town tax rate, the local Taxpayers' Association warned today, unless offset by strict economy.

The Association also urged a united front in fighting the State appropriation of $27,000,000 facing all cities and towns and which will increase the Milton rate $2 more. All town departments were urged to "practice close figuring as absolutely essential if the tax rate is not to rise substantially."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight, with minimum temperature near 17; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature; diminishing westerly winds; probably light snow Thursday night.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight, increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, somewhat colder in the interior tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness and not so cold, probably light snow at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds, fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	21	Minneapolis	2	-10
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	34	34
Chicago	6	2	New York	20	26
Denver	38	22	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	-10	-10	Philadelphia	20	26
Kansas City	24	20	St. Louis	18	14
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	84	84	Washington	22	22

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 28.
B—Minimum, Dec. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:35 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 4:07 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m.

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Richard D. Grant

Boston Man Gets Position on Rural Electricity Board

Richard D. Grant, Associate Commissioner of Public Utilities since 1936, was appointed today to the National Committee on Rural Electricity by Nelson C. Smith, Chairman of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission and President of the National Association of Railroads and Utilities Commissions.

Mr. Grant was formerly a newspaperman on the staff of the Boston Transcript, a Statehouse reporter, and later was employed by the Yankee Network News Service.

Listing of Voters In Boston Planned

To obviate substitutions or mistakes in the voting list, which in past elections have amounted to several hundred, Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon today issued a new general order governing the listing of citizens of Boston for voting purposes.

In former years officers have been given th etask of listing the residents of more than 20 years on their own respective route, but this year's orders provide for a much more thorough coverage. The work of listing in each police division will be in charge of one lieutenant or two sergeants and the work carried out by ten or more patrolmen especially assigned to the task. There is also to be a change on the "master" card—one green card being filled out for each address, carrying the name of the occupant, while supplementing this will be white cards listing each person dwelling on the premises. The white cards will then be checked against the green to guard against any substitution or duplication of names.

Women's ages are to have more attention, too. Formerly it has been sufficient in many institutions to answer the question of age with the statement "over 21". Experience has proven that this privilege has been abused, voters or "ringers" sometimes going unchallenged while using the names of those much younger or older.

Still another innovation is that of checking on the work of the district canvassers. Henceforth a record will be filed of the entire district to which workers are assigned, and against this a full report of the number of cards given out, the unmber of cards returned, and the erasures will be checked. The erasures are to be plainly stamped "void" to obviate the substitution of fictitious names. Superintendent Fallon predicts that the new order will go far to discourage abuses of the voting franchise.

Dever Wins Out as He Gets Data on Pardon Petitions

Two prisoners serving life terms for murder and four others serving long sentences for armed robbery were among eight applications for pardon from Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council whose names were made public this afternoon.

The names were made public by Councilor Frank A. Brooks, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Pardons, after Attorney General Paul A. Dever had gained a victory in the pardon situation by obtaining the names and data concerning them.

As the result of an all-day session of "buck-passing" between the Governor and the Council yesterday Mr. Brooks turned the list over to Mr. Dever in accordance with his request. The law states that the Attorney General and the District Attorneys involved must be notified of pardon petitions.

Mr. Dever made his request following the public criticism of the Raymond Patriarca pardon which was never referred to the Attorney-General or the District Attorney for their consideration.

Mr. Dever declined to reveal the identities of the persons involved but asserted, "I think it would be a good idea for the public to know of the pardon petitioners so that they could come forward with any information they might have concerning them. But that is up to the Pardons Commtitee, not up to me."

Commission Off to See Brandeis

A Special Massachusetts Commission left Boston today to learn at first hand from Justice Louis Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court the original intent of the savings bank life insurance law adopted in 1907.

The Commission, consisting of persons appointed by the Legislature and the Governor, will confer with Mr. Justice Brandeis, sponsor of the Massachusetts law, at 3 p. m. on Friday in the Supreme Court Building, Washington.

They will stop in New York City en route to visit officials of the New York State Insurance Department, who will supervise the new New York statute, modeled on the generation-old Massachusetts law, when it becomes effective next month.

The large insurance firms are seeking to have $3,000 established by law as the maximum amount of savings bank life insurance that may be placed on one person.

Heavy Wind Plays Havoc With Hats

The Weather Man today reported a wind velocity of between 30 and 35 miles an hour in downtown Boston which was sending many a pedestrian scurrying for his or her hat. And you know some of the new hats which women are wearing seem to have little more than a wish to hold them on. Over at the East Boston Airport, however, the weather bureau said velocities were only 20 to 21 miles an hour.

The Weather Bureau held out some hope to local snow enthusiasts with a probability of snow on Thursday evening. Here is the complete forecast:

Fair and continued colder tonight, with a minimum probably of 17 degrees; Thursday, increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature; probably snow by Thursday evening.

The temperature was about normal for this season and would not break the record of three below registered in 1872 or the hottest for this date which was 60 above registered in 1907.

Temperatures, however, continued low throughout the northern tier of states from the Rockies to the Atlantic. An official temperature of 51 below was recorded at the Edmonton, Alta., airport, according to the Associated Press.

The windiest and coldest spots in New England today, respectively, were atop Mt. Washington in New Hampshire where the mercury fell to eight below and the wind reached a velocity of 112 miles an hour. At Stowe, Vt., the temperature fell to three below.

State Labor Head Offered New Post

James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, has been offered a $12,000-a-year post as President of the International Sheet Metal Workers Association, with which he has been associated for more than 30 years.

Mr. Moriarty today declined to say whether or not he would accept the position. It was understood at the State House, however, that the Commissioner will remain in his present $7,500 post because the proffered position requires too much country-wide travel.

"I deeply appreciate the honor the Association seeks to bestow upon me and I am considering the advisability of accepting it," was all Mr. Moriarty would say for publication.

The Sheet Metal Workers Association Presidency became vacant about a month ago with the passing on of John J. Heynes. An American Federation of Labor affiliate, its next convention is not until 1942. This means that Mr. Morarity's appointment would be secure at least until then.

Rotarians Observe Father and Son Day

The best biography written about any youth is that which records that a certain young man "increased in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man," Mayor Edwin O. Childs told members of the Rotary Club of Boston and their guests today, as the organization met at the Hotel Statler to celebrate "Father and Son Day." "The job of youth is to grow," said Mr. Childs, who has occupied the mayor's chair in Newton for the past 20 years, "and the way to grow is four ways—mentally, physically, socially and spiritually. Mental development alone may produce a snob," the Mayor continued; "physical development alone might produce a brute; but if one grows four ways he is likely to approach the ideal: a well-balanced man with a religious flavor."

The meeting was sponsored by Frank P. Scully's "team H," and was presided over by Francis J. Flagg, president.

Race Board Asked To Postpone Action

Daniel J. Lynch, who will serve Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall as executive Secretary, is expected to appear at the racing date hearing to be held in Revere, Mass., tomorrow and to ask that the hearing be postponed until after Mr. Saltonstall has taken office.

Despite a recent request sent by Mr. Saltonstall to the Racing Commission to postpone, the public hearings on all tracks until he had assumed office, the Commission will hold its hearings tomorrow and Friday.

The Commission notified the Governor-Elect that they gave his request careful consideration, but that the majority was of the opinion that allocation of racing dates should be made as soon as possible.

The Commission declared, however, that if for any reason the Governor-Elect felt they should reconsider their action his request will be respected. In view of this statement, Mr. Saltonstall said, to continue with the hearings seems unwise and unnecessary.

Magnets Too Small to Be Seen Described to Research Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28—A Princeton University professor today told a conference of physical chemists of the world's smallest magnets—so small as to be invisible to the naked eye.

In fact, these magnets are so small that natural scientists themselves, including the speaker, Prof. Charles P. Smyth; find it no easy task to measure their size, force and activities.

Yet they exist in many substances, being molecules which have their electricity so arranged as to form positive and negative poles.

The more powerful the poles, and the greater the distance between them, the stronger the force exerted on surrounding charged materials. This force is called the "dipole moment" and is equal to the product of the charge at either pole times the distance between the poles.

"The dipole moment, which tells much about the structure of the molecule, is measured by taking hold of the dipole with an alternating electric field like that used in radio and turning the molecule back and forth as the field changes its direction," Professor Smyth explained. "This turning of the dipole molecules back and forth is a simple process in a gas where the molecules are so far apart that they can turn freely without hindrance from one another.

"However, most of the measurements of dipole moments have been made in liquids where the molecules are so close together that the dipoles in neighboring molecules exert strong forces upon one another, which prevent free turning in the alternating field and reduce the apparent value found for the dipole moment. This difficulty has been, in great part, overcome by mixing the dipole molecules with a much larger number of the molecules of a substance which has no moment, the non-polar molecules separating and insulating the dipoles from one another and giving them greater freedom, the lower their concentration in the solution.

"The molecules of a liquid, instead of moving about wholly at random, vibrate about points which migrate slowly through the liquid. These vibrating molecules also rotate or oscillate back and forth without being able to turn all the way over. The molecule possesses potential energy arising from the forces between it and its neighbors and tends to rotate into a position where this energy is a minimum and oscillate about this position."

'Crowding the Rail' for Place on Roads

By a Staff Photographer

Line of Applicants for 1939 Licenses at Registry of Motor Vehicles

More Cars Ready For 1939 Driving In Massachusetts

Motor vehicle registrations are taking a final spurt as they come down the home stretch toward 1939, and "crowding the rail," both actually and figuratively, long lines of applicants for license plates move toward the clerks' windows at the Registry of Motor Vehicles in Boston—as well as its 12 branches throughout the State.

Officials of the Department report that registrations for 1939 bid fair to outstrip those for 1938 in about the same ratio that 1938 registrations increased over 1937. Up until Christmas registrations for 1939 had exceeded those for the previous year by about 17,000, while Tuesday's registrations (the first day of the final rush) added 15,000 more to the grand total. It is estimated today that there will be at least 19,000 more sets of plates issued for 1939 than were on the roads during 1938, and this should bring the total well above 770,000.

Cummings Favors Aide as Successor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Postmaster General James A. Farley have urged the appointment of Assistant Attorney General Brien McMahon as Attorney General to succeed Mr. Cummings, who is retiring, it was reported here today.

Mr. McMahon, who with Mr. Cummings is a native of Connecticut, is being boomed on the ground that he is friendly with both Democratic liberals and conservatives in Congress and that therefore his appointment would offend no faction and would tend to unify party ranks.

The fact that with the departure of Mr. Cummings, whose resignation will become effective next month, New England will be left without a representative in the Cabinet is also being emphasized.

Other leading candidates at the moment are Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson. If President Roosevelt follows the attitude shown by his appointment of Harry L. Hopkins to the secretaryship of commerce he is expected to name some conspicuous liberal to the Justice Department post.

Trial of Waterbury Cases Again Resumed

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 28 (AP)—Trial of the Waterbury conspiracy cases, in recess for the past week, resumed here today with 100 new veniremen summoned in a final effort to complete the jury.

It will be just a month tomorrow since the 22 defendants, including Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, were presented on charges of conspiracy, accused by a grand jury of conspiring to defraud this city of more than $1,000,000, and 10 jurors had been chosen up to last Wednesday when Judge Ernest A. Inglis ordered the recess.

Maine Quarry 500 Feet Deep Is Full of Rich Blue Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, Dec. 28—Maine has its "land of the sky blue waters," too—or, to speak more properly, it has its quarry of sky blue water. The phenomenon is located in the "Meadows" district, where limestone quarries, both active and abandoned, are common. The Blue Water quarry, however, is an exception. It is a vast hole several hundred feet long and all of 500 feet deep! This was one of the deepest quarries ever put down in Rockland and it was abandoned a little more than 15 years ago.

The odd feature is that it is filled with water of a rea indigo blue color! Not a pale cast, nor a reflection from an azure sky for this color is there on dark rainy days as well as on bright sunny ones. Just a genuine rich dark blue! Hundreds of visitors to Rockland's quarries have stood on the little bridge that spans this abandoned quarry and speculated on why its water is this color when all other abandoned quarries are filled with just ordinary appearing water.

Many conjectures are heard as to the phenomenon. Some lay it to the depth of the water, the slant of the rocks and the reflection of the sky—a combination similar to that of Crater Lake. Some suggest that the blue shade comes from the impregnation of lime in the water. But until professional opinion is rendered anybody's guess gets a hearing.

N. H. State Budget for 1939-40 Already Topic of Conferences

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28—Two forces will be working against each other in determining the budget of the State of New Hampshire for the next two fiscal years. The State's budget is drafted for two-years periods because the Legislature only convenes every other year in regular session.

Already meetings to discuss estimates are planned between these department heads, State Comptroller Charles Patten, and two appropriation leaders of the 1937 Legislature. The heads of the various departments feel that they need additional money, several pointing to increased responsibilities placed upon them. This year the State's receipts from the real estate tax of the cities and towns was cut from $1,600,000 to $1,200,000 and Gov. Francis P. Murphy has said he expects this State tax can be entirely eliminated in the next two years. This will unquestionably call for economy as he says no new substitute taxes will be necessary.

♦ ♦ ♦

New Drama Plant

Dartmouth College is to have a new drama plant. A committee of alumni, headed by Basil O'Connor of New York City, Dartmouth '14 and former law partner of President Roosevelt, is out to raise a million-dollar fund to make the new program possible. The new plant, which would be known as Webster Hall, would be built next to the Dartmouth Inn and would face North on the college campus. It would include a new auditorium with seating capacity for 2,700. Use of a curtain partition would reduce the seating capacity to 900. In addition, there would be a Little Theater with seating capacity of less than 500. Between the theater and auditorium there would be workrooms providing facilities for the various activities of the Dartmouth Players.

During the summer months the drama plant would be used for the establishment and development of an American Saltzberg festival under the direction of the Dramatists Guild.

♦ ♦ ♦

Land Seizure

During the last few weeks the stand of the State of New Hampshire against the intended program of the Federal Government to seize land in the State for the development of a Federal flood-control program has received much attention. But, behind this story lies still another story, the story of a State which has established the first State law to assure State sovereignty against Federal land seizure, a law which has previously been recognized by the Federal Government.

Several years ago State leaders took count of stock and found that the Federal Government's ownership of land was fast reaching a point where it created somewhat of a tax threat. Largely through the ownership of the White Mountain National Forest, the Federal Government had come to the point where it owned approximately 12 per cent of the area of the State. Though the tax problem had been taken into consideration when the National Forest was established by providing that the cities and towns in which the Forest is located be paid 25 per cent of the revenue obtained from the sale of timber from the forests, it was recognized that this Federal accumulation would eventually impair the tax base.

So the State Land Use Law was enacted creating a Land Use Board and providing that further plans of the Federal Government to acquire land, other than for Post Office sites, should be submitted to the Land Use Board, receive the approval of the voters in the communities in which it is located, receive the approval of the Board, and the approval of the Governor and his Executive Council.

Limitations are also included in the law as to the maximum proportion of area and valuation that may come into the hands of the Federal Government.

City Parking Area Sought in Quincy

The Quincy City Council petitioned the State Legislature yesterday for the right to charge fees for the parking of automobiles on city-owned land, after referring the matter of purchasing a tract of land in the business center, which has been before it for 12 years, to the council of next year.

Councilor Avery W. Gilkerson condemned the action of refusing to purchase the area, stating it could have been bought 10 years ago for a fraction of its present cost, but that buildings were now being erected on it and that consequently shoppers would soon find it impossible to park conveniently and business would be affected.

Vigorous opposition to any plan of charging parking fees was voiced by Councilor Aldo della Chiesa, who declared that motorists were taxed heavily enough now and that the area should be free. Some business interests have agreed to co-operate in a plan to finance the cost of the area in a co-operative plan to encourage out-of-town shoppers.

Fraud Charged In Cambridge Welfare Work

Mayor Lyons declares nearly $300,000 in relief funds has been paid out to 'impostors.'

Welfare recipients and welfare investigators of Cambridge were prepared today for a general departmental shakeup as Mayor John W. Lyons charged to the City Council that nearly $300,000 in relief funds has been paid out in the past year to "impostors."

The Mayor promised to re-register all of the 1,800 welfare recipients and to immediately suspend the department's 11 investigators. An announcement as to which course he would pursue first was momentarily expected today. From the Mayor's strong charges it was believed he would act on both without delay.

An investigation of welfare conditions in Cambridge by a private concern was ordered by the Mayor, he told the Council last night. About 800 names were selected "at random" on the welfare rolls for study and the investigation showed that 235 of this number were fraudulent cases, he said.

One of Two Things

This condition indicates "either gross incompetence on the part of the department charged with administering the public welfare, or wholesale larceny and chiseling on the part of certain unscrupulous individuals," said Mayor Lyons.

These charges were made by the Mayor at the same time that he submitted to the City Council three appointees for confirmation as the new Board of Public Welfare for Cambridge. Recently, and after prolonged debate, the Council approved the Mayor's proposal to abolish the old Board of seven and substitute a board of three.

As he submitted the names of Thomas P. Dillon, Peter J. Cahill and Charles J. McMenimen to be members of the new Board, the Mayor made his charges of incompetence. The Council approved the appointment of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Cahill, but tabled that of Mr. McMenimen.

The Old Board

The old board of seven included: Mr. McMenimen, Miss Ida M. Cannon, William H. Greene, Mrs. Anna J. McCarthy, A. John Serino, Dr. Francis J. Mulcahy and Timothy A. Danehy.

In his charges the Mayor said that persons receiving regular incomes from $20 to $40 weekly have been on the welfare rolls; that these persons have been registered at locations where there were no houses or houses boarded up and unused; that in 53 cases the investigators were unable to locate the individuals whose names appeared on welfare rolls.

Mr. Danehy and Mr. Serino, members of the old Board, defended their activities and attacked the Mayor's charges. They called upon the Mayor to "prove" his statements and referred to his investigation as "the same old story . . . welfare departments in every city have cracks taken at them."

Cambridge has a total of 1,800 welfare recipients and spent $1,500,000 this year. This is an increase of approximately $250,000 over last year despite "more than five times as many men and women employed by the WPA today than ever before," the Mayor said.

Double Check Bars Boston Relief Fraud, Mayor Says

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today that there was no opportunity of wholesale fraud in Boston relief roles such as has been experienced by Cambridge. He said that since his inauguration there has been in operation a "double check" system which is constantly in effect.

Each district office has a head who looks carefully after the welfare recipents' eligibility to receive help. In addition to this check there is a special crew of investigators that check over the heads of these various offices. Occasionally, the Mayor said, there are small cases of fraud, but these are detected quickly.

Welfare Housing Hit in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 28—Contending that the Worcester Welfare Department is housing scores of families receiving city aid in tenements that are unfit for human habitation, the City Council Committee on Charities has approved an order which calls on the Board of Health to certify tenements before the welfare Department can approve their occupancy by aid recipients.

The order was filed by Alderman John M. Shea who charged that many of the "hovels" in which families were being quartered were a disgrace to any self-respecting community and that the Welfare Board should be compelled to withhold approval of tenements that were lacking in certain essential sanitary requirements.

Officials of the Welfare Board pointed to the serious housing shortage which has faced Worcester for several years. While admitting that many tenements to which welfare families are assigned are below the standard that they would desire to see prevail, they called attention to the rising cost of welfare in this city and asserted that the rents demanded by landlords for even the poorest tenements were higher than the maximum set by the Board of Public Welfare.

"Gouging landlords" were blamed for the situation and it was asserted that if the City Council passed the order of the Charities Committee, the same would play directly into the hands of such landlords with the result that Worcester's welfare bill for rents alone would be the highest in the country.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 11

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Maibaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Men with Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Higgins Family." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sues," featuring Tyronne Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. 2, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—
"Sues," starring Tyronne Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. 2, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Dark Rapture," produced by Armand Dennis. 3:40, 7:05. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda in "The Mad Miss Manton." Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth in "Thanks for the Memory." Fenway: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Fenway: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Keith Memorial—
"There Goes My Heart," starring Fredric March, Virginia Bruce and Patsy Kelly. 9:48 a. m., 12:55, 3:56, 7, 10:04. "Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 11:28 a. m., 2:29, 5:33, 8:37.

Metropolitan—
Jack Benny in "Artists and Models Abroad." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective," with Donald O'Connor and Billy Cook. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson and Richard Cromwell.

Normandie—
"I Was a Captive in Nazi Germany." 9:40 a. m., 12:38, 3:16, 6:04, 8:52. Also "Fight for Peace," 11:07 a. m., 1:55, 4:32, 7:31, 10:19.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Crime Takes a Holiday," with Jack Holt and Marcia Ralston. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:15, 7:30. Also "Little Adventuress," featuring Edith Fellows and Robert Paige. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:30. Plus six acts of vaudeville.

Repertory—
"Josette," featuring Simone Simon. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Out West with the Hardys," starring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Lynne Carver. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:455.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Strand—
"Little Women," starring Katharine Hepburn. Also "Barefoot Boy," with Jackie Moran.

South Station Theater—
"Schubert's Unfinished Symphony," "Recording Modern Science," "Xmas Color Cartoon," "Ski Trails of New France," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest," M-G-M Historical Mystery, "Nostradamus," "Madeira, Isle of Romance," Mickey Mouse cartoon, "The Whalers," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
"It Happened One Night," Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," featuring George Bancroft and Jean Arthur. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Katharine Hepburn in "Little Women," 2:45, 5:50, 9:05. Also Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue, 1:45, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Loretta Young in Sues." Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck.

Uptown—
"Sues" with Annabelle. 3:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.

Wellesley Hill Community Playhouse—
Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age." Also Dr. William Beebe's "Titans of the Deep." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

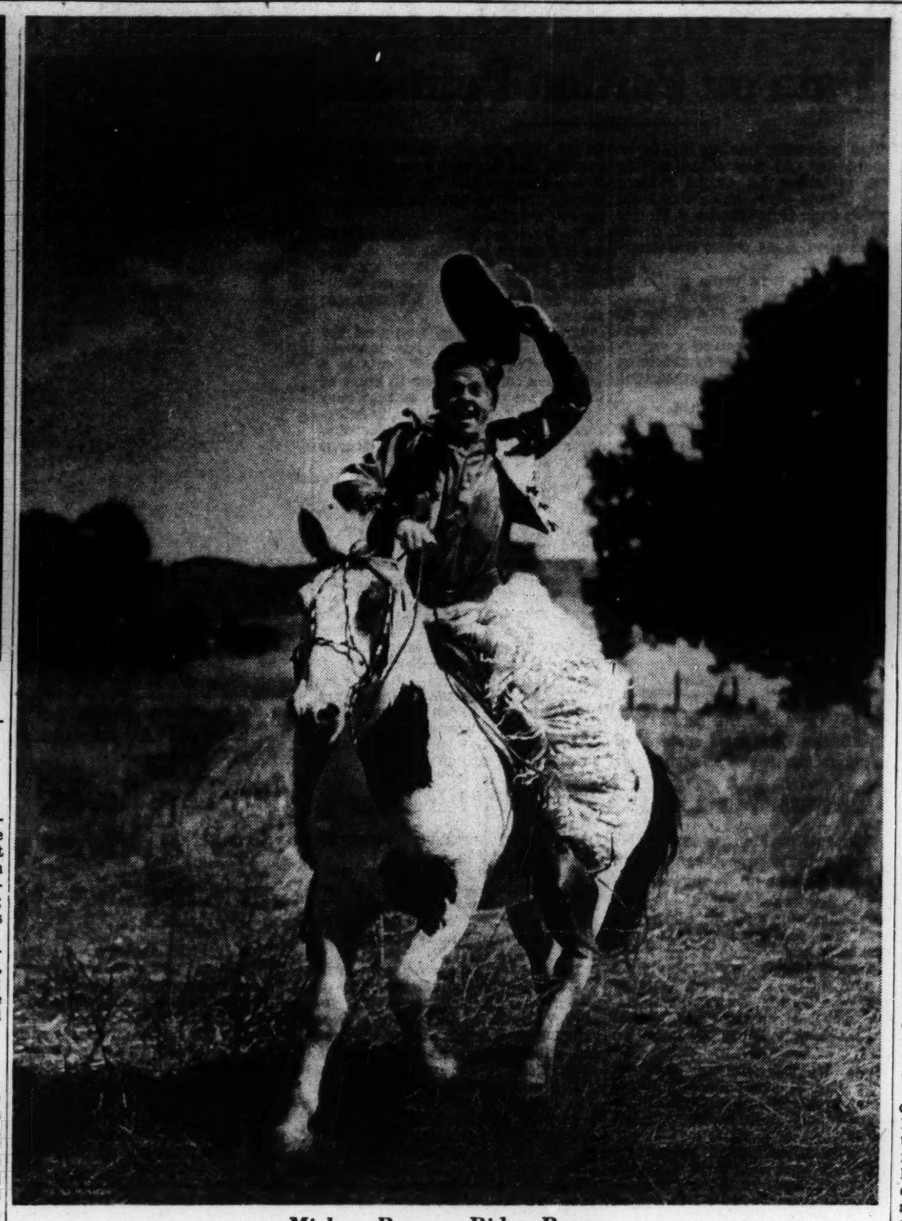
Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements — Incoming Films, Art, Plays

Arleen Whelan Jack Haley

In "Thanks for Everything," in prospect for the Keith Memorial.



Mickey Rooney Rides Range

In "Out West With the Hardys," film at the State and Orpheum

Bing Crosby Franciska Gaal

In "Paris Honeymoon" impending film at the Metropolitan

New Films for Week End in Tuneful Mood

Music will predominate in the three new film programs, one new stage show, and two hold-overs with which Boston movie houses propose to ring out the old and ring in the new this week. Tabulated according to general characteristics, the incoming treats include a Bing Crosby musical, a Bengal Lancers melodrama, a college freshman musical, a melodrama about juvenile delinquents, a Jack Haley comedy with music and a murder mystery.

The Metropolitan breaks ground for the implanting of new bills on Thursday, when "Paris Honeymoon" and Bing Crosby will turn the furrow with "Storm Over Bengal" and desert romance. Teamed in the latter effort are Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson, and Richard Cromwell.

"Paris Honeymoon" is the story of a man who goes to Paris to arrange for the divorce of his sweetheart so that he may marry her. Abroad, he falls in love with a peasant girl. Shirley Ross, Franciska Gaal, Akim Tamiroff, Edward Everett Horton, and Ben Blue are among the supporting players The tunes are by Robin and Rainger.

Mr. Average Man

Mr. Average Man is the hero of "Thanks for Everything," which opens at the Keith Memorial Theater on Saturday, following previews Friday night.

When Darryl Zanuck had decided to make a picture about the average man, the studio's chief job was to find one. It was not thought likely that his native habitat would be in the environs of Hollywood, so Mr. Zanuck and his boys looked elsewhere.

According to publicity advices, they asked some of the country's larger advertising photographers to submit ideas of what Mr. A. M. looked like. With some 500 pictures from which to choose, they put the dark room staff to work. The photographic negatives were printed, one on top of another, until all 500 had been used in creating a composite—a super montage of averageness.

And whom do you suppose this photographic common denominator resembled most closely?

Why, none other than Jack Haley!

And where do you suppose Jack Haley happened to be? Yes, sir, right where he belonged, on the 20th-Century lot, looking so average that a guard was about to cast him into outer darkness beyond the gates.

Harry Joe Brown was summoned as assistant-producer. Mack Gordon and Harry Revel were ordered to turn out some new tunes. The screen play which Harry Tugend had made from an adaptation by Curtis Kenyon and Art Arthur, based on a story by Gilbert Wright, was given to William A. Seiter to direct. It is about an average man who wins a contest and is then exploited by those who ran it. Adolphe Menjou, Binnie Barnes, Arleen Whelan, Jack Oakie and Tony Martin appear with Mr. Haley.

"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks, is a Crime Club Production and also the Memorial's second feature.

Keith-Boston's New Show

On Friday, a new stage show and two new pictures arrive at the Keith Boston Theater. On stage will be Cass, Owen and Topsy, comedy acrobats; the impersonating Radio Ramblers; Monroe and Grant on the trampoline (not a wind instrument but a resilient mattress affair on which the pair bounce); Ann Pritchard and Jack Lord, ballet dancers; and Larry Collins, who combines comedy and music.

The screen offering will be "Freshman Year," with Dixie Dunbar, Constance Moore, and Ernest Truex; and "Juvenile Court," with Frankie Darro, Rita Hayworth, and Paul Kelly.

Cowgal Weidler

Anyone who can steal a scene from Mickey Rooney is worth his weight in seven-year contracts. In this particular case, the "his" would be a "her" and the "her" would be Virginia Weidler. Miss Weidler weighs 49 pounds (by one authority), less than many girls of 11. Yet she knows how to throw her weight around and she proves it in "Out West With the Hardys," which the State and Orpheum Theaters are happily retaining for another week.

This isn't Miss Weidler's first film appearance by any means. But it is her best opportunity to date. And when, as a broncho-bustin' daughter of the sagebrush, she proceeds to humble Master Rooney, she does such an able job that you suddenly realize she is leading the young man about by the nose, histrionically as well as in other respects.

Miss Weidler was born in Hollywood on March 21, 1927, the daughter of an architect. There were five other children and because of their proficiency in languages, they were hired to "dub" in dialogue on films being prepared for export.

"You ought to see our baby sister," they told the executive in charge of their work. "She's terribly clever."

So Virginia, scarcely out of her babyhood, was trotted off to the studio and soon became a veteran. Among her films are "Moby Dick," "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," "Peter Ibbetson," "The Big Broadcast of 1936" (and "1937"), "Maid of Salem," and "Men With Wings." Miss Weidler also appeared on the stage with Francis Lederer in "Autumn Crocus," because she could speak German. Her other languages are French, Italian, and English.

Remaining with the Hardys to bid farewell to 1938 and welcome 1939 is "Young Dr. Kildare," an entertaining and sincere film about an interne. Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres are in the cast.

Sacha Guitry Stays

Sacha Guitry, who is most of "The Story of a Cheat," will be seen at the Fine Arts for a second week, beginning today. Unusual in treatment and content, this is a brilliant example of French originality in film-making. There are short subjects and a newsreel.

M. O. T. and Ferdinand

The new March of Time, "The Refugee—Today and Tomorrow," and Walt Disney's new "Ferdinand the Bull" head the program opening Friday at the South Station Theater. Both are outstanding short subjects in their highly diverse fields. The March of Time lays the refugee problem directly at the door of the aggressor nations and shows what is being done to solve it. Other items on the South Station program are a Floyd Gibbons Thrill Story; Max Baer in a sport short; travel to Puerto Rico; a Hal LeRoy musical; "Pow-Wow," the story of Indian customs; an Our Gang comedy; Unusual Occupations; Clyde Lucas with his orchestra, and newsreels. J. D. B.

Movies of Moment

In Children's Play Cast

Merton E. Sprague, violinist and graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, will play the part of Remi in "Nobody's Boy" at the Repertory Theater, Saturday at 10:15 a. m. This is the second in the series of Clare Tree Major plays for children, sponsored by the Women's International League. The play tells the adventures of Remi, Paris waif, who wanders through France with Vitalis, a strolling musician.

Cleveland Symphony Plans

The Cleveland Orchestra's pair of concerts on Jan. 5 and 7 will have as soloist Raya Garbousova, Russian woman cellist, who will play the Saint-Saëns Concerto for violincello in A minor. The program will include Weber's Overture to "Euryanthe;" the Orchestral Suite, Op. 60, "Lieutenant Kije," by Prokofieff; and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

Early American Print Display

By Dorothy Adlow

In accordance with the plan of informal exhibits, Charles D. Childs is showing at his print shop, 171 Newbury Street, a miscellany of drawings and prints, with special attention to early Americana.

Most of the nineteenth century prints are frankly genre, or topics of casual, or commonplace interest. To the more aesthetic taste they may seem too episodic. On the other hand, there is a special zest in the making of such narrative depictions which is human and informing. We learn a great deal about the customs and tastes of another era, from which we have become completely detached.

Among prints are the Currier and Ives lithographs with their domestic atmosphere and sentimental moods. While no less than a dozen years ago we would have looked upon such items as "American Homestead, Winter" as a quaint and engaging item, today we seem to have revived the peculiar taste which encouraged their making. With Christmas cards fresh in memory, we compare the little depictions which have been popular recently of the Connecticut countryside, of bare trees traced against autumn skies, of snow-decked rooftops, and sagging picket fences. With all the sophisticated gyrations of the art of our day, the pendulum—so far as the average art lover is concerned—has swung back to the erstwhile folksy romanticism.

Another phase of Americana is to be noted in prints of yachts and portraits of river boats, the latter definitely dated and antiquarian. And then there are depictions of sport scenes, skaters and bicycle riders, fun-making still popular, but pictorially different from our last word camera shots.

Mr. Childs has a number of charming flower drawings made in the 1820's. They are different from floral portrayals today, which are executed with freedom and casualness and affectations engendered by strong surrounding influences. Those of the 1820's are meticulously wrought, tidy, impeccable in outline and surface, small in dimension, modest in aspect. The craftsmen made no effort to present them as any more than what they were, modest morning glories, and pansies, and wild roses. It is sobering for the spectator to see such painting occasionally, done in calm detachment and with humility. Most flower painting today is elaborate, or brusque, or excessively magnified, all possibly because the portrayers have not the patience and simplicity to approach the theme in small and less ostentatious scope.

There are further some amusing French scenes by Felix Buhot. There are a number of etchings by well-known contemporaries such as E. Blampied, Arthur Briscoe, Muirhead Bone, James McBey. Other items are shown by the Frenchmen, Forain and Daumier.

Persian Manuscript

Dr. Ali-Kuli-Khan, who remains in personal attendance at the exhibition of Persian objects of art at the Robert C. Vose Galleries at Copley Square, will show personally to interested visitors a manuscript of the Five Books of Jami, the great mystic writer of Persia. The manuscript is written in Nastalik. There are 10 full-page illustrations and five ornate chapter headings by the Persian master, Behzad.

Excellently preserved, this manuscript was once a treasure in the Royal Household of Persia. Later it came into the possession of the family of Dr. Khan. The manuscript is enclosed in gold covers beautifully embossed with tracery. The signature of Behzad is interlaced in the calligraphic ornament of a door lintel in one of the illustrations.

Considering the tendency toward flatness of design, and conventions commonly applied in Persian drawing, the portrayal is extraordinarily naturalistic and even personal. Persons and their individual qualities are not crowded or obscured by the elaborate patterns of interlacing, mosaics, lozenges, geometric motifs. The exquisitely modulated colors, the play of lustrous gold, the delicate lineaments, all reveal a craftsmanship of magnificence.

On Tuesday and Thursday of next week there will be two more lectures by Dr. Khan at 3:30 p. m. at the Vose Galleries. He will speak on "The Philosophy and Poetry of Omar Khayyam," and "Shah Abbas and the Persian Renaissance," respectively.

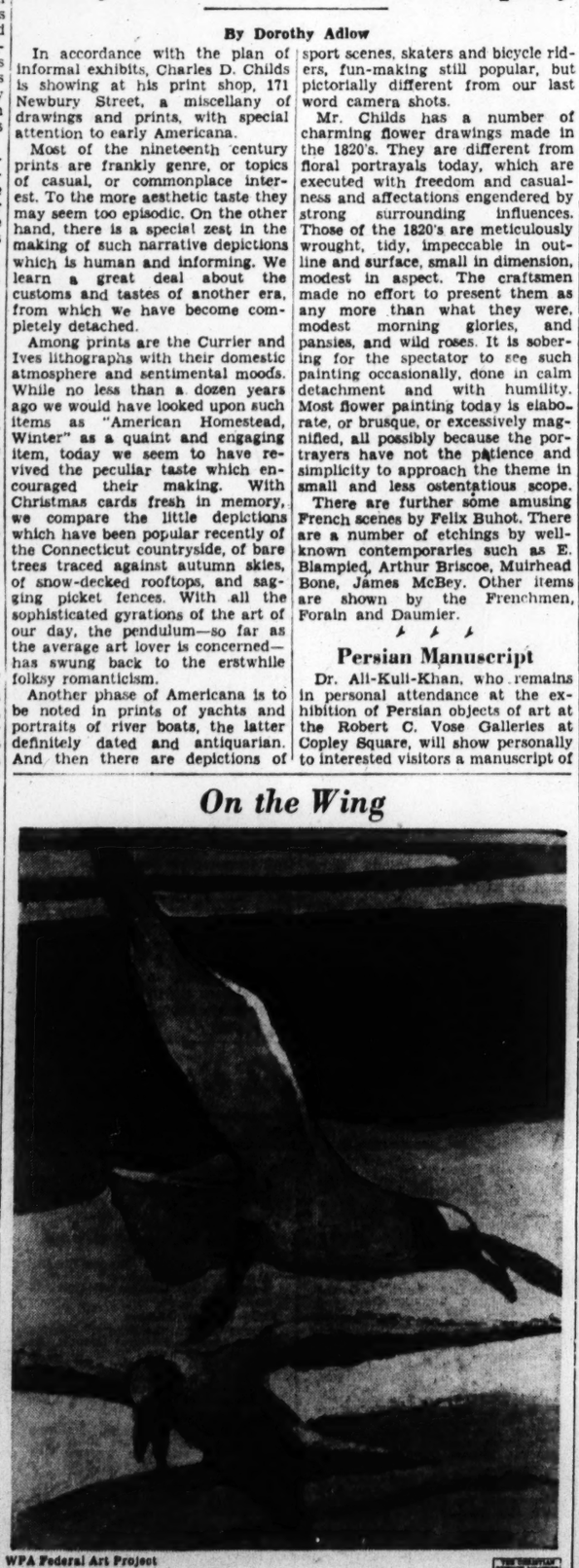
Twentieth Century Club

Members of the Twentieth Century Association are holding a group exhibition in the gallery at 3 Joy Street. The display consists of oils, water colors, and drawings.

The exhibitors show portraits, landscapes, pictures of flowers. Many of them paint apparently as a hobby and should not be subjected to a large measure of amateurishness in the pictures.

On the other hand, there is some pleasing and even touching material. There are portraits both in oil and water color by Gertrude Koch, a water color portrait by Marjorie Very, landscapes including a woodland view by B. Hunter Watt, and a soft impressionistic scene by Mabel P. Sibley. There is some still-life by D. E. Welch, and several of the poetic pencilings of trees and outdoor views by Mr. Whitman. Other contributors are Bertha Remick and E. G. Manning.

On the Wing



WPA Federal Art Project

'Gulls' by Florence Brown

Oil painting on display at the Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street.

Plays to Come

Victoria Regina — At the Shubert for one week starting Jan. 9. Helen Hayes and Werner Bateman as the Queen and her Prince Consort, returning for a second visit.

Stars in Your Eyes—At the Shubert on Jan. 16. Musical comedy by Arthur Schwartz and J. P. McEvoy, produced by Dwight Deere Wiman, with a cast including Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, and Tamara Toumanova.

Of Mice and Men — At the Plymouth starting Monday, Jan. 23.

Macbeth — At the Copley starting Monday, Jan. 31, in a production by the Federal Theater.

Susan and God—At the Shubert starting Feb. 13. Rachel Crothers' play with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part.

I'd Rather Be Right — At the Boston Opera House starting Feb. 20. George M. Cohan returning for a second visit as Chief Executive of the nation.

Federal Theater Adventures

Richard Maibaum's "A Moral Entertainment," which has previously been acted by Federal players elsewhere, was given its local premiere last evening at the Copley Theater, under the auspices of the WPA. An author's program note explains that early troupers in this country were forced to bill their shows as "moral entertainments" to circumvent severe regulations laid down by the Puritans concerning the presentation of plays. The story of Mr. Maibaum's comedy concerns the adventures of one such group in the little town of Maundy, Massachusetts, in 1692.

Frequently farcical, but with an occasional serious turn, "A Moral Entertainment" argues once more that a kind heart often beats beneath an actor's motley and that Puritan gray and black may conceal a boisterous love of romance and jollity or even a shameful hypocrisy. When Tony Ashton and his itinerant players perform their version (one of the play's best scenes) of "Romeo and Juliet" in opposition to the orders of Perregrine Pillputt, Maundy's ecclesiastical and political Pooh-bah, that worthy has them all arrested and put in prison. At first, they are given a feast by the womenfolk of the town, who see an opportunity of adding to Maundy's male ranks. After a session on the woodpile, the prisoners are given their choice between marrying local belles and suffering a series of tortures. Most of them accept wedlock.

But Tony and his chief henchman, Ned Carleton, scorn freedom at such a price. Tony's daughter, Roslinda, because she has set folks to singing and dancing in the Maundy court, is held for Salem and the witch trials. Through the wiles of Ned, the duplicity of Pillputt and the love of Deodate Wayne, Pillputt's nephew whose heart Roslinda has won, the girl is rescued and escapes with her father, her new husband and the faithful Ned.

Mr. Maibaum has written a moderately entertaining comedy. His strolling players spout Shakespeare liberally, and that does not harm the script. The performances are for the most part worthy of the play. Joseph Wilson, as Ned, mugs, gags, and occasionally (we suspect) ad libs—though "pal" may have been part of 1690 jargon—but he also performs the very practical feat of staving off many a dull moment. Paul Scott Sheehan plays Perregrine Pillputt in a manner which made us wish he might suggest rant a little more instead of actually ranting quite so much. Frank Thomas expands genially as Tony Ashton and Patricia Mackin makes an arch Roslinda. Arthur Barry as Deodate, somehow does not suggest fires of insurgence burning beneath a damp exterior.

Arthur Ritchie's direction keeps the play moving on a two level stage the settings of which—especially the Common of the closing scene—are neat, sufficiently realistic, and well adapted to quick shifting. Technical assignments have been competently executed. J. D. B.

'A Moral Entertainment'

At the Copley Theater. A comedy of Puritan New England in five parts by Richard Maibaum, staged by Arthur Ritchie. Scenery designed by Paul Cadorette. Costumes by Catherine Pearson. The cast:

Perregrine Pillputt ..... Paul Scott Sheehan
Deodate Wayne ..... Arthur Barry
Experience Milford ..... George Richardson
Jonathan Dean ..... Joseph Thayer
Be-Prepared Pimple ..... Bertram Parry
Stand-up-Steadfastly Snat ..... Joseph Lee
Mercy Tompkins ..... Clara Ferguson
Bridget Bailey ..... Ann Baker
Widow Easty ..... Evelyn Dorn
Abigail Woodberry ..... Louise Kirtland
An Old Woman ..... Emma DeWeale
An Indian ..... Max Clark
Fight-the-Fiend Richardson ..... John E. Davis
Be-Courteous Weeks ..... William Morrissey
Tony Ashton ..... Frank Thomas
Roslinda (his daughter) ..... Patricia Mackin
Sir Guy ..... Charles Robert Lee
Jarvis Ring ..... Robert Fay
Benjamin Ludd ..... John Taylor
Oliver Josselyn ..... Hugh Cairns
Thomas Shaftsbury ..... Earl Dockerty
Willie Hewitt ..... Henry McCurdy
Ned Carleton ..... Joseph Wilson

Biggs' Organ Program

The program for the recital of organ music to be given by E. Power Biggs at the Germanic Museum at Harvard on Monday evening, Jan. 9, will be as follows:

Concerto in C Major ..... Vivaldi
Variations on Dutch Chorale ..... John Bull
Introduction and Toccata in G Major ..... William Walond
Ayre in E Minor ..... John Stanley
The Earl of Salisbury—Pavan. From Parthenia a Gigg—From the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book ..... William Byrd
Two Trumpet Tunes and Air ..... Henry Purcell
Fantasia in Echo Style ..... Jan Pieter Sweelinck
Prelude, Fugue and Chaconne in C Major ..... Deitrich Buxtehude
Variations on the Chorale Meinen Jesum lass ich Nicht ..... Johann Gottfried Walther
Ricercare ..... Johann Jacob Froberger
Chaconne in C Minor ..... Deitrich Buxtehude

Going somewhere in the evening

Don formal attire for dinner at a swank restaurant, followed by the opera or a play—or slip out, just as you are, for an enjoyable evening at the movies. Whatever your amusement objective, you may find inspiration in an advertisement on this page of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Amusements

BOSTON

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FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
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Soloist—Rudolf SERKIN—Piano
5 SAT. MATS. AT 2:30 BEGINNING JAN. 14

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WEST INDIES No. 1 Cruising the Caribbean
WEST INDIES No. 2 Along the Spanish Main
GLORIOUS NORWAY Oslo to the Midnight Sun
BEAUTIFUL SWEDEN From Jemtland to Castles of Scania
THE NEW IRELAND A Motor Tour Through Eire
Mail Orders Accepted—Checks to Symphony Hall. Course Tickets: $4.40, $2.30, $2.20, Incl. Tax. Single Tickets: $1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl Tax

STATE ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M SMASH HITS—2
Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney
"OUT WEST with HARDYS"
the
"Young Dr. Kildare"
with Lew Ayres—Lionel Barrymore

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
WORLD'S GREAT PAINTINGS
LEW LEHR
2 Cartoons
Schubert's UNFINISHED SYMPHONY
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

SAT. DEC. 31 Repertory 10:15 A. M.
Nobody's Boy
24 Clare T. Major Children's Play
Tickets: 60c to $1.65—Less for Series
Women's International League
4 Byron Street, Boston Cap. 2319

COPLEY THEATRE
A COMEDY OF PURITAN NEW ENGLAND
A MORAL ENTERTAINMENT
by Richard Maibaum
EVENINGS at 8:30
FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT (WPA)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0500
REVIEW — TODAY ONLY
Katharine Hepburn
"LITTLE WOMEN"
Walt Disney's Academy Award Revue

NEW YORK CITY

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRY. 9-3970 Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2 Mats. next week: Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat.

"A beautiful and deeply moving play."—LOCKRIDGE, Sun
AMERICAN LANDSCAPE
By ELMER RICE
CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. BRy. 9-0046
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony, $2.75 to $1.10. Wed. Mats., $2.20-$1.10. Sat. Mats., $2.75-$1.10
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sats., 1 P. M. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 5:10 to 9:10
Engagement ends Sat. Evening, Jan. 21
ST. JAMES, 44th St., W. of B'way. LAc. 4-6604

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED and SAT., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

★★★★ (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with ALL STAR CAST
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. this week: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Mats. New Year's week, Mon., Wed. and Sat.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-6390
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
Extra Holiday Matinee, Monday, Jan. 2

"KENTUCKY"
in Glorious Technicolor
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Bal. 25¢ Any Seat 1 p.m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Tests of Violins Made in U. S. Are Shaking Up Old Traditions

Piece by piece the legend of Cremona, as it might be called, crumbles away. It is but a month since Dr. Frederick A. Saunders of Harvard University completed tests with his automatic sound analyzer, demonstrating that an American-made violin of modern craftsmanship may approach the tonal quality of a Stradivari or a Guarnerius.

One of the instruments which his analyzer graph showed to vary only slightly in tone from the Guarnerius owned by Jascha Heifetz, was produced by John A. Gould of Boston in 1889. And from the workshop of John A. Gould & Sons this week comes proof of the explosion of the theory that old European instruments must cross the Atlantic to be properly repaired.

When a Providence violinist set out for her beach cottage last summer she took her fiddle to a safe deposit vault, fearing that the damp sea air might prove too strenuous. Then came the September hurricane which flooded the center of the city, and only the Mittenwald maker who shaped the parts in the high Bavarian Alps would have recognized the completely detached parts which arrived at the Boston repair shop after lying in water for two weeks. Now the instrument is in perfect and playable condition and ready to go back to its owner, who values it at somewhere between $800 and $1,000.

In the Same Way

"I was born on the other side," the senior Mr. Gould will tell you, "but I don't see that it makes much difference where the repairing is done. I do a job in exactly the same way it would be done if sent to Europe." The only difference evidently is in the price, and the subtraction, astonishing to learn, is made on the American side of the water. For example there is the recollection of a cherished Stradivari on which Gould and Sons quoted $100 for putting it into first class condition, a price which, says Mr. Gould, "we would have thought right." The owner, however, succumbed to the idea that it should be sent abroad, and the work was executed in London, at the price of exactly $600. This by the way of illustration of how Europe profits by tradition.

Among the thousand-and-one parts and pieces for fiddles, on shelf and in drawer and in cupboard at the Gould establishment are numerous instruments, old and not so old, glowing warmly through that gold-amber varnish which sentimentalists have so long preferred to consider an unsolved mystery, but apropos of which Mr. Gould remarks, "That's foolish. I have worked on violins for over 60 years. I have taken an old Italian instrument from which half the varnish had disappeared, and finished it again, so that people could not tell where the old left off and the new began. They have all kinds of wild theories. It's astonishing, the amount of false reasoning applied to violins."

Played by Burns

One instrument in his possession, which he asserts is definitely not for sale, is the fiddle owned and played by Robert Burns. It was purchased by Erik H. Gould in London some years ago from a member of the Burns family, and it was made by Hardie of Maxwelltown in 1758, from a piece of Scottish fir. "Anybody would know by the wood," the senior Mr. Gould states, as he picks it up and draws his bow melodiously across the strings, "just where it came from."

Mr. Gould would know, anyway, just as he knows the craftsmanship of the makers of Cremona. His two sons who are now in business with him, Orin A., who makes and repairs, and Erik H., whose duties are of a more clerical nature, would also know. Good craftsmanship was in the very atmosphere in which Mr. Gould spent his childhood. Born at Windermere in the English Lake District, he grew up in the village of his ancestors, at Coniston, the still unspoiled and unsophisticated north country hamlet in Lancashire, on the edge of the Cumberland fells, where Ruskin lived and started some of his cottage industries. W. G. Collingwood, Ruskin's friend, secretary and biographer, was a friend of Mr. Gould's. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. Gould last visited Coniston, and there is no one now living there who would be likely to remember the lad apprenticed to the piano trade, unless perhaps it is Mary Ellen Wilkinson, the keeper of the little sweet shop, once a valued worker in the Ruskin household.

Learned Violin Trade

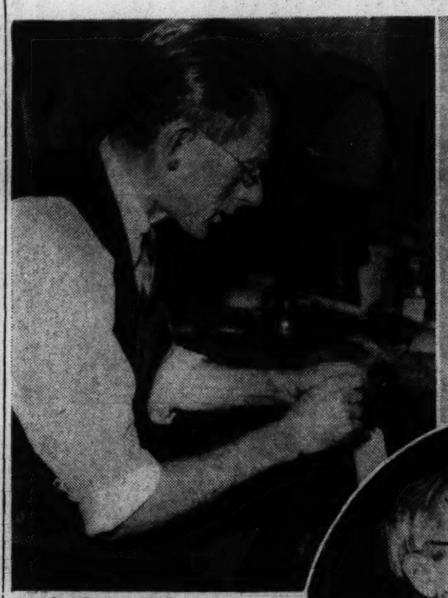
When Mr. Gould was about 18 he went with his family to live in Liverpool, where he learned the violin trade. He came to America as a very young man, going first to Canada, and arriving in Boston in 1889, where he opened his first shop, at the corner of Tremont and West Streets, moving to his present quarters in the Bradbury Building in 1921. During the nearly 50 years in business in Boston he has repaired violins for practically all the famous soloists who have visited the city and the members of the symphony orchestras.

The seventeenth century Italians, he points out, put as fine handiwork into their violins as the hand of man can produce, but "they did not know what the playing of today would be. The bass bar we find too short and too weak for our present-day requirements. We have to put in longer bars, and longer necks, and after we've gone through the whole instrument, making it stronger, so that it will sound well when used for modern music, all the credit goes to the old makers."

The biggest repair job the firm ever undertook was probably the biggest of its kind known in history. The Leslie Lindsey Mason collection of instruments, comprising some 200 pieces from all parts of the world, and of all periods from the days of the troubadours on, arrived, literally in fragments, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, during the early days of the World War. Shipped in a hurry from England they had been loosely crated, banged about the hold of what was doubtless the only ship at that moment transporting anything of so civilian a nature as musical instruments, and tossed in a mingled heap into store rooms of the Museum. Mr. Gould and his sons were sent for, and were put to work repairing violas and violins, lutes and guitars, harps and harpsichords, and a variety of other stringed instruments, which, what with constructing pegs and strings and other parts, took them about 13 months.

P. P. S.

Where Violins Get Expert Treatment



By a Staff Photographer

Orin A. Gould
Repairing violin in the workshop of John A. Gould and Sons

Mittenwald Violin
These fragments, the result of the flood, were reassembled by the Gould firm.

John A. Gould, Violin Maker and Repairer
Mr. Gould is seen playing violin once owned and played by Robert Burns, the Scottish poet.

Vermont Stirred By Transfer Plans For WPA Offices

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 28—Proposed transfer of Works Progress Administration headquarters and officers from the capital city of either Rutland or Burlington has roused strong municipal and political opposition here. At the same time Samuel H. Crosby, the new Administrator, has been flooded with applications from other Vermont cities asking that they be considered as possible locations.

Although Mr. Crosby has said a change will be made because "the quarters here are considered unsafe," political observers hear that that situation enters into the matter but little if at all. These say, that Rutland will eventually obtain the offices as a move to heal some feeling that exists in that quarter over the appointment of Administrator Crosby. Rutland is the home of Frank H. Duffy, national Democratic committeeman from Vermont, and the story has it that Mr. Duffy personally and with others of the high Democratic command in the State, sought the WPA appointment for Merrill Creed, former head of the recently defunct National Emergency Council offices which were located in Rutland. When Harry Hopkins, national WPA chief appointed his former college mate, Mr. Crosby, to the post, observers say, the party high command in Vermont was disgruntled. Therefore the move toward Rutland is seen as one of appeasement.

Transfer of the administration offices to Rutland would mean the loss to Montpelier of about 200 employees.

Tobin Awaits Saltonstall Reply

Mayor Tobin's direct plea to Gov. Elect Leverett Saltonstall to take steps to put the State on a pay-as-you-go basis instead of forcing cities and towns to make up the State deficit each year was unanswered by Mr. Saltonstall yesterday.

The Mayor made his plea at a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston and Mr. Saltonstall, who followed the Mayor to the speaker's stand, made no reply. He discussed the parole policy of the State and said it should be administered so that all will receive equal and fair treatment.

Mayor Tobin said he was thankful that biennial sessions are coming "because the legislative appropriations have increased the deficit from $9,000,000 to $17,000,000 and now, after talking with the Governor-elect, I learn he estimates next year's deficit at the colossal figure of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000."

"The cities and towns are not in a healthy condition. We cannot raise the money to meet this deficit. I hope the Governor-elect will find a way to avoid passing it on to the local communities," the Mayor stated.

In their speeches both Mr. Tobin and Mr. Saltonstall complimented each other as able administrators, despite their political differences.

Ford Hall Forum

Louis Fischer, author, and Moscow correspondent for The Nation and The Baltimore Sun, having just returned to America after spending two years in Europe, will speak on "The Soviets in World Affairs" at Ford Hall Forum Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Perry Installed As Masonic Head In Massachusetts

Joseph Earl Perry of Belmont, Mass., yesterday was installed for his second term as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts in the 205th annual ceremony held in Corinthian Hall of Masonic Temple on Boylston Street before 700 members.

Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov.-Elect Horace T. Cahill, and Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton were among those who spoke at the annual Feast of St. John, which this year became an informal silver anniversary testimonial to Melvin M. Johnson of Brookline, Senior Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, who was installed just 25 years ago.

Claude L. Allen of Melrose, Junior Past Grand Master, presided during the installation which occurred yesterday afternoon. Other officers elected were:

George E. White, Holbrook, Senior Grand Warden; Rufus L. Titus, Marblehead, Junior Grand Warden; Charles H. Ramsay, Cambridge, Grand Treasurer; Frederick W. Hamilton, P. G. M., Cambridge, Grand Secretary; Claude L. Allen, Melrose; Rutherford E. Smith, Newton; James Young, Jr., Salem, and Arthur D. Prince, Lowell, directors for two years; James Young, Jr., Salem, trustee, Masonic Education and Charity Trust, for eight years; Harrie E. Mason, Cambridge; Addison G. Brooks, Gloucester; Leray E. Shaw, Pittsfield, Emil U. Dillenback, Springfield, representatives-at-large, board of Masonic relief.

High officers also appointed yesterday were:

Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton as Deputy Grand Master for the State. Also, Vergil Francis Bradfield of Peking, China, as District Grand Master for China, and Lewis Beals Bates of Ancon, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Canal Zone.

Here and There in Shops In the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Trent
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How many, many times have you yelled at Little Horace (who is usually half way down town by that time!) to pl-ease come back and shut the door, as you mumble and mutter something about not wishing to pay good money to heat the entire outdoors! And yet, do you know, the chances are that this may be just about what you're trying to do . . . without even realizing it. We mean that you may be traipsing up and down stairs from the cellar, where you do nothing but throw on more coal every hour, trying to keep the house comfortably warm, and all the time the heat, which if we remember correctly, has a way of rising, scoots out through the roof as fast as you can supply it! Well, if not quite that fast, then at least so fast that in some cases 60 per cent of the total heat has been known to go out . . . which is too fast for anybody, we're sure. Now the chances are, that with things as they are, you do a bit of quick thinking and figuring, and guess that because of expenses you'll have to go on this way for the rest of the winter, and think about remedying this problem some time next spring. But perhaps if you knew you could do some insulating around your house for much less than you'd expected, you might look into the matter right now, and start your saving in heat and coal immediately. To do this we suggest that you get in touch with Hi-Lo Insulation Company, at 98 Massachusetts Avenue. Phone them, if you like, at Commonwealth 3750 . . . and ask for estimates and more information than we could hope to give you. They'll tell you about Hi-Lo Insulation Cells, which we're told can be installed by almost anyone at all, which can be used to insulate your attic, for instance . . . and keep all the heat right in your house. We were rather interested in all the tests that have been made . . . along the lines of heat conductivity, waterproof resistance, flame resistance, anhydrous reaction, and wind resistance. And naturally this means of insulation means that things are going to be cooler inside your house in the summer time. An item that may not interest you at the moment; but we're sure you'll be interested in around July 4, when you're reaching for a fan!

A Party Dress For Little Ella

Just as you're recovering from one two-day holiday, let us remind you that you're in for another. And no doubt little Ella has received her first invitation to the local assembly dance, or sociable, or whatever you call them in your home town . . . and that means another dress. Because everybody in town has seen that blue taffeta she's been wearing to parties all these months . . . and what better reason could you find? (None . . . we know!) Now, the idea is to get her togged out so that she'll be the belle of the ball, of course; with an eye or two on daddy's checkbook. Apparently the stores realize all this, for never have we seen such a keen collection of really inexpensive party clothes for the younger set, for so little. At least, that's what we call a price that is under $10, and hope you feel the same. For instance, we can just see 15-year-old Ella holding up things in general as she makes her entrance in one of those net gowns we saw at R. H. White's. The one that has those little stand-up angel-wing sleeves, and is trimmed with lots of those little mirror sequins that make things look very party-ish and glittery. If it has disappeaed, think nothing of it . . . just look around a bit and you'll probably find one that Ella will like even better!

♣♣♣

Here's a Sale Of Fine Footwear

And, in case your own party shoes have decided they've seen their last party, we must remind you that C. Crawford Hollidge is having their semi-annual sale of Deb Mode footwear. Which brings the shoes down to $6.85 . . . when they have been selling for anywhere from $9.50 to $12.50. Not only on party shoes, either . . . daytime shoes as well. But it's the party slippers that interest us at the moment, because they look like so much for that price. And of course, you know that with Deb Modes you won't see your slippers duplicated on every other woman! Lots of interesting straps, and lattice work, and braided effects. In brocades, and satins, and golds and silvers.

♣ ♣ ♣

P. S.—Practically every store in town is having a sale; Filene's offers you the chance at a white New Year . . . with special prices on sheets. Filene's Universals, Wamsuttas, Bates, Dwight Anchors, and Filene's Budgets are included. And phone order girls are waiting with pencils in hand for your verbal order, if it'll help you out any.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Fridays, Jan. 13, Feb. 24, April 7, 8:15 a. m.; Saturdays, Feb. 4, March 18, April 29, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 29

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

"I WAS Thinking about You,"

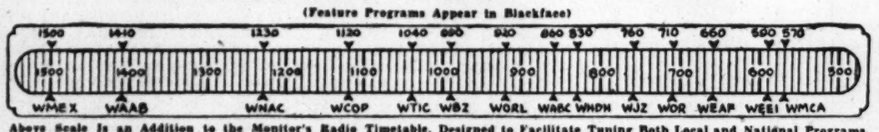
". . . so decided to telephone. Felt a little lonesome here alone — wondered how you were — what you were doing — then, I remembered the low night rates for out-of-town calls."

P. S. You needn't wonder — you needn't be lonely with a telephone close at hand. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday, too, bargain out-of-town rates are in effect. 30c, 35c, 40c, take you surprising distances.

TELEPHONE

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Standard Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	"Evening Serenade"
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Variety"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Dance Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Ross Pierce's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Burt Farber's Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby" Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Or.	Alphabets Quartet
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	vocalists	Henry Hallstead's Or.	Harper's Varieties
9:00 Star Theater:	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	George Duffy's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 John Barrymore;	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	London comment	"The Question Box"
9:30 sketch; comedy;	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contributions	Olympics - Shawinigan
9:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatization	F. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	Falls, hockey
10:00 "It Can Be Done"	Minstrel show	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Olympics - Shawinigan
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Minstrel show	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Falls, hockey
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Music Counter"; Edna	Hockey game
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	O'Dell; Harold Stokes'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 'Morning Melodies'	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Walter Kidder, organ	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 'Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magican"	News; "As You Like It"	"Concert Miniatures"	Merry-Go-Rounder	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Rounder	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	Male quartet	Network speakers	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	John's Other Wife"; sk.	Network speakers	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Central City; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	"Music of the Masters"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Walter, comment
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; "Checker-	"Don Artiste," pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"he Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	Advertising Club luncheon; speakers
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeb Carter's Orchestra	Ad Club luncheon
1:45 This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeb Carter's Orchestra	
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Our Quartet, songs	"Home on the Range"
2:15 E. Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Organ recital	George and Juanita	Dance music
2:30 U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Sylvia Cyde; Emile Renan; Freudberg's Or.	Federal Theater; "History in Action"
2:45 U. S. Army Band	Hymns of All Churches	"The Girl From Maine"		
3:00 Symphony Orch.,	"Grand Slam Revue";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 from Turin, Italy	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Rich's Music	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Symphony Orch.,	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	Pepper Young's Family	"Cat and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 from Turin, Italy	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 Four Clubmen	Library of Congress	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Roger Coleman, songs
4:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Chamber Music Con-	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	cert; Coolidge String	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Quartet; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Armchair Quartet	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:46 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Evening Serenade
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Nan Wynn, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"Let's Celebrate"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Interesting Neighbors,	Vallee Hour: Connecti-	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Jean Hersholt;	informal interviews	cut Yankees; C. Aubrey Smith; Guy Kibbee in play; José Iturbi	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orchestra	"Business Outlook for 1939"; forecasts by		"Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	Jerry Baker, songs Johannes Steel
8:45	prominent business leaders			
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting"; "How Should Re-	"Good News of 1939"; variety show; Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice; Robert Young; orch.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			Jacques Renard's Orch	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour			Sports Fiesta: Grantland Rice; others	"Midweek Forum"
9:45	ligion Deal with Totalitarianism?"			"Midweek Forum"
10:00 Columbia Workshop; drama.		Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Melvyn Douglas; M. Wilson; John Scott Trotter's Or.	"Concert Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:15				Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:30 "Americans at work"; interview	"New England's Town Meeting"		George Hamilton's Or	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45			George Hamilton's Or	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-New York hockey	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch	Dance music
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

White House Glows With Debut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The American debutante, recently put in the "big business" class by the magazine, Fortune, is in her zenith during this holiday week. The peak of the 1938-39 debutante season was reached last night, when the White House was aglow for its first coming-out party in 28 years—in honor of Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, of Dedham, Mass., niece of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; and New York feted Miss Brenda Diana Duff Frazier and publicized her as "America's No. 1 Glamour Girl." Miss Roosevelt is the daughter of Hall Roosevelt and his first wife, now Mrs. John Cutter.

Contrasting tones of the two balls indicated that "coming out" to polite society in Washington is a much less expensive and more informal process than it is in New York.

Unofficial estimates put the cost of Brenda Frazier's debut party as high as $50,000. Miss Roosevelt's was less elaborate, but had a halo of officiality surmounting it.

Most — but not all — debutantes chose white for their debut gowns. Miss Frazier's was of rich white duchess satin, with a full hoop skirt trimmed with a cascade of white ostrich feathers. Miss Roosevelt wore fine white organdy, with a full skirt ruffled over hoops.

Music was imported from New York for the White House party. Dancing, interrupted at midnight for a supper of scrambled eggs, sausages, chicken salad and ice cream, went on again for another three hours.

New York society writers pointed out that Miss Frazier's party was less spectacular than Barbara Hutton's eucalyptus and poinsettia ball in 1930, Marjorie Gould's $250,000 party in 1929, and Natalie Coe's transformation of the Ritz-Carlton ballroom into a Southern plantation that same year.

Fortune, in its survey of the cost of "coming out" in New York and 15 of the country's biggest cities, estimated that parents will spend approximately $8,000,000 to introduce their daughters to society this year. It fixed the cost of a debut at approximately $8,500, exclusive of $3,000 for a wardrobe.

Insure

(Continued from Page 1)

ing action to prevent future insurance failures, Mr. Harrington was holding a conference in his office with about 100 representatives of the major insurance companies, which some reports said, might relate to such a proposal as that of Mr. Goodwin.

At the same time, State Representative Carl A. Woekel, of Methuen, filed with the House of Representatives an order calling for a legislative investigation of the Broad Street and Canton companies.

Petitions asking for receivership of the two firms were filed in Massachusetts Supreme Court this morning by Assistant Attorney General Roger Clapp in behalf of Commissioner Harrington. The action followed a decision of Mr. Harrington to refuse plans of the two concerns for reorganization. He had suspended the companies from further operation last Saturday.

Decision Hits Motorists

Result of the refusal of the Commissioner to permit reorganization of the two firms is that between 45,000 and 50,000 Massachusetts motorists must make a last-minute search for an insurance company that will insure their cars for the coming year. The Insurance Department asserted that the drivers, many of whom are taxicab owners, had previously been rejected by major companies as poor risks.

Therefore, it is anticipated that many will find it exceedingly difficult to obtain insurance protection. This impression is strengthened by the report that some of the larger stock and mutual companes writing compulsory insurance have told their general agents not to accept any of the Broad Street or Canton Mutual customers for 1939 insurance.

In addition, the 1938 policyholders in the two companies may be liable for assessments when the assets are liquidated to pay claimants and creditors. Each policyholder is liable for an assessment up to the full amount of his 1938 premium.

New Charges Are Filed

While the company representatives were making last-minute attempts to continue in business, Albert Loiselle, Lowell Attorney, filed a bill in equity with Judge Donahue against the Broad Street company, which he charged had been insolvent for the past six months.

He declared in his bill that the company and the Hub Insurance Agency had interlocking directorates and that the agency collected a 19 per cent commission on all business done by the Broad Street firm. Furthermore, he insisted that the business was mismanaged by the directors and that the directors of the two firms received excessive salaries.

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BOSTON

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Equal Rights Issue Having a Stormy Time

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Both Sides Seek Better Living For Women—Lima the Scene

Women Who Support 'Protective' Laws Strengthen Their Opposition to Unqualified 'Equal Rights'

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The 10-year-old Inter-American Commission of Women, set up to advance the position of women in the Western Hemisphere, has been made a permanent part of the Pan American Union here, but has been shorn of its crusading powers it developed under the leadership of Miss Doris Stevens, militant feminist.

The Commission faced a battle for its life at the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, and came through with the autonomy under which it has recommended far-reaching equal rights measures for the women of the Americas sharply curtailed.

Involved in the controversy over the Commission at Lima was an international version of the equal rights issue that has been hanging fire in Congress ever since the enactment of women's suffrage, with the National Woman's Party lined up on one side and the League of Women Voters, the Women's Trade Union League, and other "protective legislation" groups on the other.

A protective-legislation-for-women resolution, combined with a proposal to abolish the Inter-American Commission, introduced without warning by the United States delegation, again brought up the equal rights issue that caused considerable wrangling at the last Pan-American Conference. Five years ago, debate centered around the Commission's civil and legal equality for women in all American republics. This time the tables were turned. The Inter-American Commission was on the defensive and the National League of Women Voters, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and other "Protective Groups" were on the offensive.

Rat'ed by 10 Republics

The Inter-American Commission, composed of one member from each American Republic, was set up originally on the initiative of the National Woman's Party and of Miss Stevens specifically. In 1933 at the Montevideo Conference it submitted a 21-volume study on the civil and political position of women in the Americas and recommended a convention giving women equal national rights with men. The convention was signed by 19 Republics and has been ratified by 10, among them the United States which subsequently amended its own laws to conform.

At the same Conference, the Commission recommended a more radical civil and legal equality convention, which roused a storm of protest from groups of women who realized it would outlaw all labor legislation applicable to women alone. With the aid of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, they succeeded in getting the United States delegation to abstain from adherence.

Four nations—Paraguay, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Cuba—signed this convention, which corresponded internationally to the equal rights amendment to the Constitution, promoted unsuccessfully in the U. S Congress for fifteen years by the National Woman's Party. It was left open for later adherence by any nation.

With a 'Protective' Clause

At the opening of the Lima Conference, the Inter-American Commission presented its second report and proposed a convention guaranteeing all women of the Western Hemisphere full rights to vote and hold public office. This recommendation was finally adopted by the Conference in the form of a declaration without contractual obligation, but is expected to have an important influence on those nations where women do not vote. Since the United States, Mexico, Ecuador, Uruguay, Brazil, and Cuba, which include 80 per cent of the potential women voters in the Americas, have already granted suffrage, little opposition to the Commission's recommendation was expected. The Equal Rights Convention, the Commission considered a closed book for the time being. Miss Stevens was therefore taken by surprise when the United States delegation filed its proposal for equality with a "Protective" clause, highly distasteful to the National Woman's Party.

Using similar wording to that of the Women's Charter, drawn up two years ago by Miss Mary Van Kleeck and other advocates of labor laws for women, the disputed recommendation finally adopted by the conference calls for "elimination of discrimination because of sex, injurious to women; safeguarded, however, by legislation against economic exploitation and physically harmful conditions of employment, including the safeguarding of motherhood."

Would Shift the Duty

The conference's action in adopting this resolution and curtailing the Commission's authority was apparently a move to take the duty of advising Pan-American Conferences on matters of women's rights out of the hands of Miss Stevens and her associates. Before she became interested in the Latin-American phase of the women's rights questions, Miss Stevens was a militant "suffragette" and feminist, working actively with the National Woman's Party. The Inter-American Commission, however, has had no specific ties with the Woman's Party. Miss Stevens is the author of a book "Jailed for Freedom" outlining the experiences of herself and her associates when they were arrested for picketing the White House in behalf of women's suffrage.

At the Commission's office here, it is described as a juridical body comparable to the women's consultative committee recently set up at Geneva to advise the League of Nations on matters concerning the position of women.

Protective legislation advocates were in a strategic position at the Lima Conference since Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, wife of Dr. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, and officer in the National League of Women Voters, was acting as an official advisor to the United States delegation.

Another group of women active in the conference, who were steering clear of the equal rights controversy were the representatives of the people's mandate committee, directed by Miss Mabel Vernon. This delegation, represented on the U. S. Delegation by Mrs. Burton K. Musser, who went to the Buenos Aires Conference two years ago in the same capacity, has secured almost 3,000,000 signatures to petitions calling on governments to end war, and supporting "disarmament, peaceful negotiation, and international agreements to end economic anarchy."

Louise Pote

Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women Set Up by the Pan-American Conference in 1928.

"Women at Washington" appears on this page at least once a month.

Improving the Tone Quality

With Attention to Vowel Sounds and Breathing

The Speaking Voice—8

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series welded into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Miss Emma Dunn is the author of the third set of three.

By Emma Dunn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The tone of the speaking voice is a thumb-nail biography to the listening ear." You will find that the habitual quality of a person's thought is expressed in the tone of his voice, regardless of what his education may have been in the letter.

There is a generally accepted belief that the quality of tone is governed by the formation of the throat and mouth, but I speak from experience. I have heard beautiful tones come from what would be considered a flat mouth, once the student had been aroused to a better understanding of what constitutes tone—that it is thought expressed.

Study the following fundamentals which are given in questions and answers. Study them until you know them without taking thought about them; in other words BE the fundamentals.

Information, Please

Question: How should we express a word beginning with the vowels a, e, i, o, u?

Answer: With a free open throat.

Question: How should we express a word with a diphthong (two different vowels placed together)?

Answer: With emphasis.

Question: What is emphasis?

Answer: Visualization.

Question: Where is the correct place to breathe in a sentence?

Answer: On the first word following every punctuation.

This will seem impossible in the old way of breathing. However, correct breathing is the first requisite for clear enunciation, color and resonance of tone.

Let Us Have a Lesson

Stand erect, without stiffness or rigidity, place hands on body at waistline. Take one step forward so that the weight of the body rests on the ball of the forward foot. Open the throat; just opening the mouth will not accomplish the desired effect; open the throat! and say, "ah" "ah," and follow with a, e, i, o, u. Be sure you express the individuality of each vowel, using a fresh breath for each one. Do not say a-e-i-o-u on one breath, as this is suppression. When I say breath or breathe, I do not mean breathing in the old way, but to open the throat and breath spontaneously as a little child.

We have been taught to lift the diaphragm, to inhale a little air, talk until it is gone, then inhale a little more, and so on, but the definition of breath and breathing which appears in my last week's article will prove the mistake of such a method, although it has been in use for centuries. You see that these definitions do not include "lifting the diaphragm and inhaling air." Perhaps you have not actually proved it, but you do see it.

First, Mental

You may say, "Does Miss Dunn mean that we do not have to breathe?" Most certainly she does not mean anything of the kind, but according to the definitions given last week, you are "in-breath," it is within, not without. It is mental before it can appear to be expressed physically.

A child never lifts its diaphragm or fixes itself before it speaks. Watch a healthy, happy child at play, and you will see that it breathes and speaks spontaneously.

Unless you breathe on the first word following every punctuation you do not express a fresh idea.

The open throat, the breath, the tone, and expansion (which is felt at the waistline) are all one spontaneous action. Do not attempt to push the muscles out at the waistline. They will expand in proportion as you open the throat.

Softening the R

One of the most unpleasant sounds is the grinding sound of "r" which is sometimes used by the people who live in the American middle West. The mistake is overcome by giving the first vowel its full value in such words as "father," "mother," etc. This does not mean that we are to make short vowels long, or to change the quality of the vowel in any way, but to give it its full value. One who uses the grinding sound of "r" will also use a flat "a," pronouncing "water" as "wat-r-r." The "a" in water should be pronounced the same as the "a" in "law." In England—at least in and about London—we find a tendency toward the other extreme, that of dropping the final "r." This speech would be more musical if the final "r" were given its full value. Instead, we hear a broad "ah," which changes a word like "waiter" to "wai-tah." In the American South we hear "wai-tuh." However, cultured speech is the same the world over, for thought qualities are the same everywhere.

By using the vowel correctly we have time to visualize the substance and meaning of a word. A word with a diphthong must be emphasized, and as we stated in "questions and answers," emphasis means visualization, not stressing a word, nor striking it vocally, but seeing the meaning of it.

You may say, "Must I see the meaning only of words with diphthongs (two different vowels)?" No, it is necessary to see and express the meaning of every word. The following sentence will reveal what I mean. The schools teach us to read to the end of the final phrase; in fact, we are taught that the more words we take in at a glance, the better readers we are.

In the following example we see the right and wrong of such a method: "Lincoln had the vision because he had the heart of a child." That sentence, read to the end of the final phrase makes the word "child" more important than the substance of the complete idea, which is "Lincoln had the vision because he had the heart of a child." I have black-lettered the diphthong words, but this is not meant to stress them vocally. It is to visualize their meaning.

Thinking Through to the Idea

Webster defines "visualization" as: "The act or power of forming visual images or mental representation of objects not present to the sense." Vocally to stress or emphasize a word will not accomplish the substance of that definition, but to think through to the idea will.

To recognize and express the principal vowel in a word will take care of the sound of the final consonant. For instance, take the word "consonant," if I do not bring out the "o's" in both syllables, I cannot sound the final "t," but to bring out the "o's," c o n' s o n a n t, will bring out the "t," without any effort on my part.

This subject will be further dealt with in the next article.

Nina Makarova, a Star Among Younger Women Composers of Soviet Russia

Nina Makarova, Composer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There exists a general belief that women musicians may be excellent performers, but rarely possess the gift of composing music. In at least one country, women are as successful in composition as in musical interpretation of someone else's pieces. This is so in contemporary Russia. Among Russian young women composers, one of the brightest stars is Nina Makarova. She comes from the eastern part of European Russia, in the Ural Mountains. This is a country which is the gateway to Asia.

As a child, Nina Makarova must have heard the semi-Asian folk songs whose gaiety is so boisterous, and whose melancholy is so wistful. She went to Moscow to study the technique of musical composition with the great Russian composer, Miaskovsky, the man who has written eighteen symphonies, and who has brought up an entire generation of young Russian composers. Naturally, the early works of Nina Makarova show the influence of the Romantic music of her teacher. But at the same time she was eager to learn what was going on musically outside of Russia. The new French music particularly impressed her. She studied the forms created by Debussy and Ravel, and, having learned these new forms, could not return to the old without a change. Her charming Sonatina for piano is at once Romantic, Impressionist, and Classical. At the same time it is unmistakenly feminine. There is a delicacy of touch, sincerity of mood that wins anyone who runs through these pages of music.

But Makarova was not satisfied with writing in small forms for solo instruments, or voice. As her graduation work she presented at the Moscow Conservatory a full-fledged symphony in three movements. In this symphony she showed ability to master the various tone colors of orchestral instruments. At times her desire to take advantage of great harmonic possibilities of the orchestra leads her to musical complexities which blur her essentially simple melodic design, but when she falls back on the melodic resources of the folk songs, her musical imagination helps her to create musical landscapes of genuine appeal. But after all, this symphony is only her first orchestral work, and it is rarely the case in music history that the first opus is a completely successful work.

In her songs, written mostly to the words by Pushkin and other Russian classical poets, Nina Makarova is more Classical, less Impressionistic, than in her purely instrumental works. She merely aims to express faithfully the cadence of Pushkin's verse, without trying to be too original. Perhaps her future style will embody the best features of Impressionism and Classicism, plus her native feeling for the folk-song, all treated with a personal touch. If these expectations are justified, Nina Makarova will become an important Russian composer, without the apologetic qualification "woman composer."

Nicolas Slonimsky

Through the Editor's Window

Anglo-American Friendship More Important

By Meldrum Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A book came out in the United States a few months ago which does more harm to international friendship, it seems to us, than some of the mistakes of diplomats. Unfortunately, too, it became a best seller. Many of you both in England and America have read it; and would say, indeed have said, what we are saying here.

It is a book by an American that mainly pokes fun at England. And, we confess, it does this very cleverly. Herein is its unfortunate influence.

In all fairness, for those Americans who know and love England, and who have perhaps laughed affectionately at just such customs and manners as are made fun of in this book, there are many passages of searching comment and description that record the satisfying and beautiful. One of these, on cathedral towns, we found deeply to our liking; for we, too, have our favorite cathedral towns.

♪ ♪ ♪

The trickiness of the book, however, comes in the fact that these are not the passages that stick. It is the fun-poking, somewhat shrill at times, that one invariably remembers. In fact, we have found on questioning some readers that they do not recall anything in the book of that other and friendlier sort. They remember only the swift comparisons—always to the detriment of the other side. The reason of course is that the writer is undeniably clever in making fun of the country that was her hostess. And we always remember things that are told with wit—perhaps even the more when the wit is sharp-tongued.

It is our conviction that the ability to be funny at others' expense, to be really witty in one's comment and comparisons, carries with it a serious responsibility. It is not difficult to make people laugh at other people, for human beings will laugh all too easily at the expense of one another. That is an elemental emotion, a childish instinct.

But to make people laugh and at the same time—love: that takes maturity. It takes mellowness, tolerance, compassion. Those who loved Will Rogers say his fun was never unkind, that he leashed his humor with a sense of responsibility. When this is innate, or so thought out that it comes naturally, there is likely to be depth. The other kind is shallow, irresponsible, and at times actually harmful.

♪ ♪ ♪

We are living at a time when unity and understanding between English-speaking peoples is of the utmost importance. Each one of us can contribute to it if we will. It may seem as if a momentary best seller can have little influence—but it is just these little things that sometimes are the most penetrating, especially if they stir up ignorant prejudice.

We need to be gay about each other, we English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic. But most of all, we need to be kindly. When it comes to laughing at themselves the English are delicious. Americans, too, are good at it. But when it comes to laughing at each other we need to test our fun-making first by kindliness, and to be reasonably sure that those on the other side will find that they cannot resist laughing with us.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many Americans have asked us to get word to English readers that popular as this best seller is, they do not like the malice of its wit, and that considering the world's need of unity and international friendship, they count any piece of "humorous" writing of this particular sort—a "regrettable incident."

A Wednesday Column

Foot Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Certain shoe materials are now made with interwoven elastic, and this promises to alter greatly the styling of our footwear. Already there is a trend to cover the instep and ankle and to drape the softened leather. Irregular top lines, curiously placed lacings, buckles, and straps are introducing a new picture.

Artichokes and Oysters

The Rest of the Family Loves Them—Especially Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I remember when—at least I imagine I remember when—artichoke was just a word that wasn't in my vocabulary. And I remember that winter evening as we sat around the oval table and Christopf, our little Hungarian cook, placed a large wooden platter heaped high with a leafy green vegetable on the shining table cloth. Beside this he placed a tiny blue bowl in which was a thick yellow sauce.

It was always exciting when a new food was introduced into our family circle. Tony was always eager to be the first to try the new dish; while Bubb would be last. Even after the joys of experiencing a new adventure were over for all the others, Bubb hung back. She would dip her spoon into the unknown substance, put it almost to her mouth. Put it back again. Smell it. Anything but eat it. And then when she did, it was never quite the same as with the others. They would be criticizing the avocado pears, the purée-de-foigras or whatever it might be; for her it was too foreign a food as yet—she must accustom herself to its queer taste first.

Fascinating at First

To get back to the artichokes—for that was what the prickly round balls of leaves were—we soon learned the correct way to pluck a leaf and dip it into the yellow sauce and then to whisk off the fleshy part on the tip, leaving the remainder of the leaf to be dropped on a growing pile of other discarded leaves. The method of eating them fascinated me for a long time. When this fascination wore off, I found I didn't care for artichokes. It would have been better if I had—for the rest of the family loves them—Father particularly.

Now when Christopf serves artichokes, he serves nothing but artichokes. Each member of the family is given two plates—one filled with several of these huge vegetables; the other, empty. Then they sit there by the hour carefully transferring leaf by leaf the artichoke from one plate to the other. As for me, on such evenings, I eat Boston baked beans in the kitchen. And I am finished with my meal much the quicker for having done so.

Difficult to Encounter

My revenge is my love for onion sandwiches. Christopf knows exactly how to make them for me—two thick crusts of Russian Rye encasing onions submerged in mayonnaise. It is a little difficult to encounter, for as you bite into one end the mayonnaise and onions squirt out the other end. The best technique is to disregard Mrs. Post and to grab securely each corner in the fingers and bite from each side alternately. Father goes me one better, he can eat them without the bread and mayonnaise. Onion in one hand, tiny fruit knife in the other; with one sweeping gesture and one quick jab he eats it slice by slice. This makes Mother and Bubb turn away with puckering mouths.

When we eat at a restaurant Tony's favorite order is oysters. In their gray shells symmetrically placed on the shining ice around the red sauce center, they are beautiful things. Carefully Tony pokes them with his little fork and ducks them in the sauce and then so to his mouth. I know he likes the sauce, but the oysters—well I am not so sure. At home without the tiny fork to spear them and without the nice shell cups he never eats so many.

Mother's Favorite

Mother is most proletarian; her favorite food is eggs. Eggs—scrambled, soft boiled, hard boiled, poached, fried, and even raw. On her birthday Christopf always makes her Buck Rabbit. He makes ordinary Welsh Rabbit; while this is still steaming he pours it on crisp toast. Just before he places each individual serving before us he breaks a raw egg on the cheese. In a few minutes it is a fried egg. We often make bets on whose will be cooked first!

For all these difference in taste we all love butter. And it is this love that keeps the family table lively. The minute the conversation lapses someone asks for the butter. Then Bubb, at the opposite end, notices he needs butter. But I get the butter plate first. By the time the shouting is over and everyone well supplied with butter, Mother has a new topic for conversation.

M. K.

Delicious Dessert For an Informal Party

This dessert is recommended by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery as a delicious surprise for your family or your friends.

Peach Torte

Beat
6 egg whites until frothy, sprinkle with
Few grains salt and
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar and beat until stiff. Gradually beat in
½ cup sugar
⅝ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon almond extract and
1 teaspoon vinegar. Fold in carefully
1 cup sugar, sprinkling over the top about 2 tablespoons at a time. Turn into a buttered round deep cake pan or in three layer cake pans and bake 1 hour or until firm at 300° F. Invert pan and let meringue cool. Remove from pan. From large torte remove a portion from the center and reserve for top of dessert. Fill with
Peach and Cherry Sherbet, place center portion on top and serve at once. Put layers together with
Peach and Cherry Sherbet between. If desired, garnish with
Whipped cream
Sliced peaches and
Pistachio nuts, chopped fine.

Peach and Cherry Sherbet

Soak
1 teaspoon gelatin in
2 tablespoons cold water. Put in saucepan
¼ cup sugar with
½ cup peach syrup, boil 2 minutes, add soaked gelatin and stir until dissolved. Rub
Canned peaches through a sieve to make ¾ cup pulp. Add to syrup with
Few grains salt
1 tablespoon orange juice and
2 tablespoons maraschino cherries cut fine. Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze until firm. Remove mixture to chilled bowl, add
1 unbeaten egg white and beat 1 minute or until fluffy. Return to tray and freeze until firm.

Now They Hail a Rainy Day

For It Means a Kitchen Party of Their Own Contriving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hurrah! It's raining and we can have a kitchen party." Bobby Drew ran to get a newspaper to put up in the window as a signal for the children next door to come over right away.

"It's Marie's turn to plan the party," said Elaine. "I wonder what the kitchen will turn into today."

"Last rainy day it was an Eskimo village," remembered her brother. "It was fun putting white cloths over the chairs and turning them into igloos."

"And building boats out of big cardboard boxes," added Elaine. "Here come the Burtons and their mother is coming to visit our mother, too."

"I choose a Garden Party," announced Marie, as she came in with her brother Paul.

"Great!" said Bobby. "I'll make grass for the floor from strips of green crepe paper."

"My flower bed will be on top of the set tubs," planned Elaine. "I'll make blue and yellow paper flowers and put them into picnic cups."

"I can make some fine make-believe trees out of brooms and mops," said Paul. "I'll stand them against the wall and cover them with green paper. If we can find some wire I can make branches too."

"I am going to make some pink paper streamers and decorate the chairs," said Marie. "When everything is done let's call our mothers to see how pretty it looks. My mother brought over some pink frosted cake so we can all have our refreshments together at the garden party."

While the children were laughing and chattering in the kitchen, the two mothers were visiting together in another room.

"No more dread of rainy days since you started the idea of these kitchen parties," said Mrs. Burton. "Marie and Paul save everything they can find, in paper, cloth, boxes, and old clothes for the next party and they plan games and decorations way ahead."

"It gives them something definite to look forward to," said Mrs. Drew, "and I like to have them associate rainy days with good times, rather than with restrictions and boredom. They won't harm anything in the kitchen whether they turn it into an Indian village or an African jungle, and they clear their things away nicely before dinnertime. They really have achieved some funny and unusual effects and keep themselves so busy trying out new ideas that they all have a glorious time."

"Yes, the rainy day kitchen parties make happy times for the children and their mothers too," said Mrs. Burton with a smile. L. L. R.

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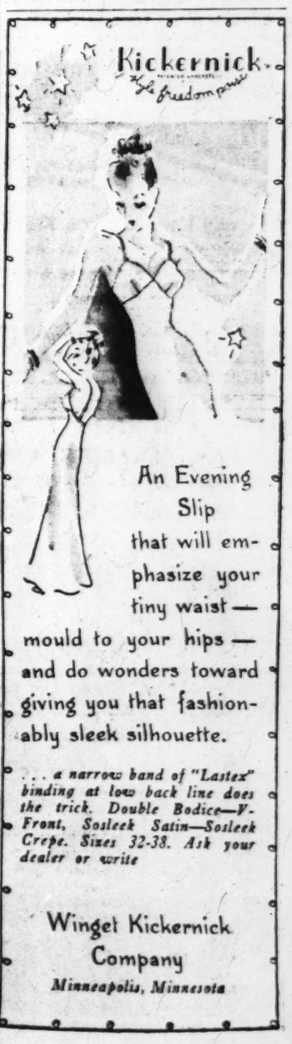

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Commerce and Finance

November Exports, Imports Under October and Like 1937 Month

Business and Industry

Bank Says Trade News Favorable For Near Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stated in the broadest terms, the fundamental question in the economic outlook, is whether business as now organized can function effectively under the restraints that have been and may be placed upon it by outside forces, the Guaranty Trust Company asserts in its review of 1938, just published in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

"To some extent," the Survey continues, "recovery itself may suffice to lighten these restraints. For the most part, however, the restrictions represent a new environment to which business is expected to become adjusted. Only experience can show conclusively how successful the readjustment will be and how long it will take.

"Until business gains confidence in its ability to operate profitably under the conditions in which it finds itself, the outlook for recovery will remain obscure. This is one of many reasons for the conservatism with which business tends to regard the outlook as we approach 1939.

Sees Favorable Factors

"It is not difficult to point to favorable factors in the near term business prospect. The encouraging implications of the upward momentum of the last seven months are obvious. The imminent threat of war has been reduced, temporarily at least.

"Credit resources are more than adequate to meet any conceivable demand, and interest rates are extremely low. The flow of government funds into business channels will continue in large volume for several months to come. The legislative outlook is less disturbing than it has been at any other time in recent years.

"Some of these favorable influences, however, have also their adverse sides. The outlook for peace is still far from clear, and the rate at which the major powers are increasing their armaments represents not only a heavy economic burden but also an indication of the scope of the calamity that an outbreak of war would bring upon the world. At home, the emergency spending program of the government has injected an artificial element into the recent business expansion.

"In the electric power industry, the outlook for successful operation has been broadly threatened by government competition. Throughout the business field, regulation and taxation have been carried to a point where high and inflexible costs apparently have made the prospects for profitable investment too uncertain thus far to attract new capital into business on a large scale.

Business Trend Rises

"Because of the rising trend of business activity in the last several months, the year 1938, viewed as a whole, may be considered as having brought distinct net improvement in most branches of business in the United States. Seldom, even during the recovery period, have general conditions at the end of a year made such a favorable contrast with those twelve months earlier.

"The general level of business activity in 1938 has, of course, been much lower than in 1937. The index of the Guaranty Trust Company for the first eleven months of the year (on the basis of the preliminary figure for November) stands at an average figure of 71.0, as against 91.9 for the whole of last year."

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 199

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, December 27, 1938

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on January 14, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.

December 23, 1938.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 92

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 14, 1938, for the quarter ending December 31, 1938, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 16, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.

Investment Banker

Blank & Stoller

Joseph P. Ripley
President of Brown Harriman & Company, Inc.

Brown Harriman Change in Name Effective Jan. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., investment bankers, will be known as Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., effective January 1, 1939, it has geen announced by Joseph P. Ripley, President.

The primary reason for the change lies in the occasional confusion created by the similarity of its old name with that of the private banking firm of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., which is one of the oldest commercial banking firms in the country.

The new name Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, will better serve to distinguish the corporation from other concerns and to establish its individuality. There will be no change in ownership of the corporation, and, except for the change of name, it will continue as in the past in the investment banking business as an underwriter of capital issues and as a dealer in United States Government, state, county and municipal bonds, and in public utility, railroad, industrial and other investment securities.

The prinicpal offices of the corporation are located in New York City, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, with branches or direct representation in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Providence, Reading, San Francisco, Syracuse, Washington and other leading cities. In Europe its correspondents are Brown Harriman & Co., Limited, a British corporation with headquarters in London, which will continue to operate under that name in the underwriting of capital issues in London and continental markets.

Wheeler Says Plan On Federal Relief For Roads Weighed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt will confer with Congressional leaders and Administration advisers late this week in an effort to shape a legislative program for relief of the railroads.

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee discussed with the President the recommendations of a six-member labor-management committee appointed by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Montanan said Mr. Roosevelt asked him to return at the end of the week, at which time Chairman Lea (D) of California of the House Interstate Commerce Committee and perhaps representatives of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Government agencies will be present.

"We are going to try to work out a program," Senator Wheeler told reporters, but added that no decisions had been reached.

The President was not expected to include railroad recommendations in his annual message to Congress next week, but probably will submit to committees of Congress the report of the railroad advisory group.

Later, some persons said, he may send specific recommendations of his own.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States in the week ended December 22 totaled 229, compared with 216 in the preceding week and 231 in the comparable 1937 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

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35.12	*65.50	Daytona Beach	41.12	*75.50
36.22	*67.35	Orlando	42.22	*77.35
38.87	*72.60	St. Petersburg	44.87	*82.60
42.80	*78.35	Miami	48.80	*88.35

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New York

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S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA
Jan. 7, 19, 31, Feb. 11, 23
Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks
Phone CHArlestown 1320, Boston, Mass.

Decline Is Shown In Foreign Trade During November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported declines in exports and imports for November.

Exports, including re-exports, dropped to $252,231,000 in November, from $277,919,000 in October. They were $314,697,000 in November, 1937.

General imports totaled $176,181,000 in November, compared with $177,979,000 in October, and $223,090,000 in November, 1937.

General imports are goods entered for storage in bonded warehouses, plus goods which entered merchandising channels immediatly on arrival in this country.

Imports Are Lower

Imports for consumption totaled $171,652,000 in November compared with $178,460,000 in October and $212,389,000 in November last year. These imports are goods which entered merchandising channels immediately on arrival in this country, plus withdrawals for consumption from warehouses. The Commerce Department said that exports, including re-exports, though considerably larger than imports, declined more than the usual seasonal amount.

Sizable gains were scored in November in exports of automobiles, iron and steel semi-manufactures, particularly scrap. Exports of raw cotton increased slightly.

Among principal imports, increases slightly.

Among principal imports, increases were recorded in November for raw silk, coffee, whisky, and wood pulp, while decreases were shown for cane sugar, edible nuts, undressed furs, fertilizers and works of art.

Reduced shipments of leaf tobacco, dried fruit, crude petroleum and copper accounted for major part of the decrease in the value of total export trade.

The nation's export trade in the first 11 months of 1938 was somewhat larger in volume than in the like period of 1937, despite the downturn that developed after April.

Price Declines a Factor

The seven per cent decline in the dollar total, compared with the corresponding period of 1937, reflected price declines in many export commodities during 1938.

For the eleven months ending with November, exports totaled $2,825,454,000 compared with $3,025,764,000 in the corresponding eleven months a year ago.

Imports totaled $1,789,045,000 compared with $2,874,835,000 in the eleven months of 1937.

The high spot of the export trade figures, particularly during the first eight months of the year, was the marked increase in grain exports.

United States grain flowed to foreign markets in the January-August period — principally to the British Isles and countries of northwestern Europe — in the largest quantity since the 1920s.

Lard exports, including neutral lard, totalled 16,009,000 pounds in November compared with 18,467,000 pounds in November, 1937. For the 11 months, the total was 185,405,000 pounds compared with 114,483,000 pounds in the first 11 months of 1937.

The value of lard exported in November totalled $1,331,000 compared with $2,000,000 in November, 1937. For the 11 months the dollar value was $16,737,000 compared with $13,877,000 in the like 11 months last year.

Canada's External Trade in 8 Months Over $1,000,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's external trade during the first eight months of the fiscal year passed the $1,000,000,000 mark, but was lower than in the corresponding period last year, it was shown in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

During the first eight months, Canada's trade aggregated $1,149,384,686, compared with $1,382,225,571 in the corresponding period the previous fiscal year. Domestic exports totaled $638,562,211, compared with 787,150,190 and imports $471,438,286, against $584,217,797.

Canada's external trade in November totaled $157,378,857, compared with $188,458,029 in November, 1937. Exports totaled $93,223,909, against $106,662,684 and imports $63,303,669, compared with $80,840,504. November dutiable imports amounted to $33,743,254, and those on the free list $29,560,415.

New Financing Up Sharply Over 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week, $45,589,428, was more than four times the amount of the corresponding period of 1937, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Details were:

	Wk. Dec. 22	Prev. week	Year ago
Total	$45,589,428	$70,816,065	$11,032,369
Municipal	17,847,428	23,280,900	10,152,369
Pub. utility		6,575,000	
Railroad	16,000,000	30,000,000	780,000
Stock	11,742,000	7,880,165	
Miscellaneous	300,000	.....	100,000

Sharp Drop in World Sales Of U. S. Refrigerators

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp decrease in the world sales of American made household electric refrigerators was reported by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

During November, 38,039 refrigerators were sold as compared with 92,425 in November, 1937. In the first 11 months of 1938, the world sales were 1,304,593 compared with 2,281,527 in the like period of 1937.

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Glass to Ask Rigid Control Over Bank Holding Companies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia said he would demand action in the next session of Congress on his proposal to impose rigid control over bank holding companies.

The 80-year-old Virginian, who has voiced caustic criticism of many New Deal policies, introduced a bill last spring to regulate these companies after President Roosevelt had condemned "concentrated economic power" in a message to Congress.

Among other things, Senator Glass' bill would forbid the formation of additional bank holding companies, prohibit existing holding companies from acquiring control of additional banks, and prevent banks controlled by holding companies from establishing additional branches. In effect, it would "freeze" the bank holding company structure at its present size.

(There now are 50 holding companies controlling 500 banks with assets of $8,000,000,000.)

In another field of banking, Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky said he would ask Congress to give the Federal Reserve Board authority to manipulate currency and credit controls so as to maintain a constant price level. Senator Logan said the board had been "much interested" in his proposal but thus far had not taken a stand for or against it.

Senators and representatives already are arriving for the opening of Congress Jan. 3. President Roosevelt will deliver his annual message to a joint session Jan. 4 and on the following day is expected to transmit his budget for the next fiscal year.

Congressional sources said the President had completed the first draft of his annual message, and would submit it to legislative leaders this week.

A supplemental relief appropriation will be put ahead of other legislation to prevent the WPA from running out of funds, Aubrey Williams, Deputy WPA Administrator, has said the existing appropriation will be exhausted Feb. 7. The money originally was scheduled to last until Feb. 28.

Chairman Edward T. Taylor (D), Colorado, of the House Appropriations Committee said he would ask his subcommittees to make a careful investigation of bureaus which overspend their appropriations and then make application for deficnency allotments.

Hearings in January

He said he had been informed some bureaus had overspent their funds "for the purpose of making a showing for a larger appropriation in the next year or in fear that their appropriation would be cut down if they ended the year with a balance on hand."

"If this is true," Mr. Taylor said, "I feel that it is a reprehensible practice and should be investigated."

Several House appropriations subcommittees already are at work, including those on the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the independent offices. A subcommittee will begin hearings early in January on Mr. Roosevelt's request for additional funds for armaments.

Two major legislative issues—revision of the Wagner Labor Law and overhaul of the Relief Administration—will receive an early airing in hearings on presidential appointments.

Harry Hopkins will be questioned about his administration of the WPA, during Senate hearings on his nomination to be Secretary of Commerce. Donald Wakefield Smith, reappointed a member of the National Labor Relations Board, will be called on by the Senate Labor Committee to answer criticisms of the board and his own record.

Cotton Spinning During November 83 P. C. Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 83.6 per cent of capacity, on an 80-hour basis, compared with 81.9 per cent during October this year, and 69.8 per cent during November last year.

Spinning spindles in place Nov. 30 totaled 26,048,734, of which 22,449,280 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,086,228 and 22,113,952 for October this year, and 26,706,930 and 22,791,550 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 7,575,193,064, or an average of 291 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,118,439,713 and 273 for October this year, and 6,482,657,746 and 243 for November last year.

Spinning spindles in place included: in cotton-growing states 18,691,902, of which 17,026,194 were active, compared with 18,713,708 and 16,915,778 for October this year, and 18,772,484 and 17,381,936 for November last year, and in New England states 6,555,040 and 4,797,100, compared with 6,571,450 and 4,594,870 for October this year, and 7,108,290 and 4,762,054 for November last year.

Active spindle hours included: in cotton-growing states, 6,023,327,937, or an average of 322 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,622,945,975 and 301 for October this year, and 5,376,058,428 and 286 for November last year, and in New England states 1,407,199,313 and 215 compared with 1,347,198,525 and 205 for October this year, and 994,612,031 and 140 for November last year.

Price Manipulation Charged to Cargill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace charged Cargill, Inc., a large Minneapolis grain company, violated provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with trading operations in corn futures contracts in 1937.

The charges specifically accused the grain company with having "manipulated" the prices of September and December, 1937, corn futures in the Chicago Board of Trade market. A similar charge was made by Wallace against Cargill Grain Company of Illinois, a subsidiary company, and four officers of the two companies—J. M. McMillan, Jr., E. J. Grimes, Julius Hendel and Philip C. Sayles.

The commission now is conducting a hearing on a complaint filed by Cargill, Inc., against the Chicago Board of Trade accusing it of manipulating prices in connection with the same futures.

A hearing on the charges against Mr. Cargill was set for January 10 before a referee to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

New War Dept. Orders Aggregate $2,092,366

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced contracts totaling $2,092,366 for purchases and construction by army branches.

Largest of the contracts was a $539,004 purchase of logger boots from the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, Boston, Mass., by the Quartermaster Corps.

Plans Recapitalization

NEW YORK—Southern Natural Gas Company has announced the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of an application for a report on a plan of recapitalization involving the exchange of each share of Class A stock presently outstanding into one share of new common stock, and for the exchange of each share of Class B stock presently outstanding into one-half share of such new common stock. The new common stock will be authorized by amendment of the company's certificate of incorporation, pursuant to the plan.

Decline in Retail Sales, Collections In November Month

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Unemployment, unseasonable weather and strikes were blamed by the National Retail Credit Association for declines in sales and collections during November, as compared with the same month in 1937, in 33 cities.

The association's report said the average decrease in collections was .6 per cent, in credit sales 1.9 per cent, and in total sales 1.7 per cent, under the 1937 month.

There were several bright spots on the business map, Charleston, S. C., leading increases with a 20 per cent gain each in credit sales and total sales. Northampton, Mass., with a 15 per cent increase in collections over November, 1937, led in that field. These pointed to a gradual improvement generally, the report stated.

The gain at Charleston was credited to "a general condition of optimism," and that in Northampton to increased mill employment.

Of the 33 cities and 12,530 stores reporting, 19 cities noted increase in total sales and 17 in credit sales.

Several Michigan cities reported slight improvement in credit sales and collections. Vancouver, Wash., businessmen said "careful selection of credit risks" had increased collections by 4 per cent over November, 1937.

Lewiston, Idaho, was reported to have shown the greatest decreases for the month. In collections the drop was 10 per cent, in credit sales 15 per cent, and in total sales 12.5 per cent.

Stock World Copper Drops in November

NEW YORK, (AP)—World stocks of refined copper totaled 424,537 tons at the end of November against 424,711 tons on Oct. 31, the Copper Institute reported.

The small decline continued the downward trend in refined stocks noted for the last several months.

United States stocks of refined metal at refinereies, exclusive of consumers supplies, totaled 269,488 tons at Nov. 30 compared with 267,299 tons on Oct. 31.

Stocks of blister, or metal in process, increased during the month here and abroad.

World deliveries of refined metal dropped 21,984 tons in November to 177,984 tons, the smallest since August. United States deliveries to consumers amounted to 64,557 tons in November, which was also the smallest monthly total since August and about 18,000 tons under the October figure.

Domestic refined production was 66,746 tons in November compared with 56,824 tons in October. World production amounted to 177,810 tons against 167,225 tons in the previous month.

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France Emerging From Crisis, Says Finance Minister

PARIS (AP)—Finance Minister Paul Reynaud, announcing conversion of a 3,500,000,000 franc (about $92,050,000) railroad debt, assured the nation in a broadcast that France was emerging from seven years of financial crisis.

M. Reynaud announced the French Government had obtained a loan of 175,000,000 florins (about $95,130,000) from Dutch and Swiss banks to pay off virtually the entire French railroad debt abroad. He cited the loan as evidence of improved French credit and as a recovery step.

The Finance Minister said conversion of the old debt into a new loan would save the country 80,000,000 francs (about $2,104,000) in 1939 through lower interest payments. Total savings through this and other reductions in interest rates M. Reynaud estimated at 630,000,000 francs ($16,569,000).

The long-term railroad debt, which was at interest rates as high as 6½ per cent, will be converted into a new 30-year loan at 4 per cent.

M. Reynaud said his three-year recovery plan, based on decree laws and providing for increased taxation, had already strengthened the franc, brought a rise in Bourse quotations and started French capital flowing back from hiding places abroad.

The Senate Finance Committee, reporting at the opening of debate on the 1939 budget, expressed solid support for Premier Edouard Daladier's economic decree laws of Nov. 12.

Abel Gardey, spokesman for the committee, said the decrees already had brought improvement in the French financial situation and should be continued in force.

He urged that the work of a "hatchet committee" for governmental reorganization and reduction of the number of public employees be speeded up.

(The 32 decree laws to rebuild France's economy included revaluation of gold reserves of the Bank of France to give the Government a large paper profit, modifications of the 40-hour work week, increases in direct and indirect taxes and increases in the local postage rate.)

M. Gardey disclosed the committee set preliminary figures of the ordinary budget at 66,203,000,000 francs (currently $1,721,278,000) in anticipated receipts for 1939 against 66,116,000,000 francs ($1,719,016,000) in prospective expenditures.

That would leave a margin of receipts over expenditures of 87,000,000 ($2,262,000), far greater than the 26,000,000 francs ($676,000) in the Chamber of Deputies' version of the appropriation bill adopted Dec. 23.

FNMA Note Issue Far Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—An offering of $50,000,000 in Federal National Mortgage Association 5-year 1¾ per cent notes was oversubscribed more than 20 times, Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said.

Approximately 2,000 subscriptions aggregating $1,175,000,000 were received, he said, adding that these would be filled on a 5 per cent basis, with a minimum of $1,000 and a maximum of $1,000,000 to subscribers. The total allotment will be about $55,000,000 in order to meet the minimum requirements, Mr. Jones said.

Sees Market Test Soon

The test of the November top in the market should soon occur, according to Poor's Investment Advisory Service. "New highs," says the Service, "would imply an advance of several weeks duration. Failure of the market to break into new high ground would suggest a sizable intermediate correction."

Gets Foreign Loan

Henri Manuel

Paul Reynaud
Finance Minister of France

Hardwood Charcoal Producers Accused Of Fixing Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission has accused 19 producers of hardwood charcoal of price-fixing conspiracies to suppress competition.

The Commission said these producers made about 70 per cent of the country's output of hardwood charcoal, which was used mainly as fuel.

Also named respondents were two non-producing corporations, Hardwood Charcoal Company, Memphis, Tenn., and Manufacturers Charcoal Company, Bradford, Pa., which the Commission alleged were organized to act as exclusive sales agents for all but two of the producers.

The complaint described Manufacturers Charcoal Company as a non-profit organization, to which the following producers sold their entire output:

Clawson Chemical Company, Ridgway, Pa.; Custer City Chemical Company, Custer City, Pa.; Genesee Chemical Company, Genesee, Pa.; the Gray Chemical Company, Roulette, Pa.; Heinemann Chemical Company, Crosby, Pa.; Thomas Keery Company, Inc., Hancock, N. Y.; Kinzua Valley Chemical Company, Williamsport, Pa.; Mayburg Chemical Company, Endeavor, Pa.; Morris Chemical Company, Smethport, Pa.; Oswayo Chemical Company, Genesee, Pa.; Otto Chemical Company, Williamsport, Pa.; Pennsylvania Charcoal and Chemical Company, East Smethport, Pa.; Union Charcoal Company, Olean, N. Y.; and Harry Treyz, trading as G. H. Treyz & Company, Cooks Falls, N. Y.

Change Committee Nominates Members

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1938 nominating committee of the New York Stock Exchange nominated its members for 1939, as follows:

William S. Davis of C. F. Neilson & Co., Water M. Giblin of Paul H. Davis & Co., of Chicago, Ernest L. Jones of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, Walter W. Stokes, Jr., of Stokes, Hoyt & Co., Leonard A. Hockstader of L. F. Rothschild & Co., John G. Winchester of Gammack & Co., and Charles W. Baker, Jr., of Laird, Bissel & Meeds of Baltimore.

Nomination to the committee is practically tantamount to election. The committee will choose the slate of officers for the exchange's May election.

Victoria Shows General Surplus; Aims at Another

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—For the second year in succession—after seven in the red—Victoria ended its financial year with a surplus, this time of £30,000 which was £19,000 better than anticipated by Premier Albert A. Dunstan. He aims at a £29,000 credit for the current year.

Revenue for 1937-38, excluding £1,934,000 from unemployment relief taxation, was £25,493,000 and expenditure, excluding £1,590,000 from relief funds, was £25,463,000. Expenditure from all sources this year is estimated at £28,085,000.

Tax receipts for 1937-38 totaled £9,948,500, a jump of £726,000 on collections for the previous year. Returns from income tax alone increased £438,000.

State-owned railways lost £239,000 in the year. But for interest relief arranged early in the year by the capital "transfer" of £30,000,000 from the railways account, this deficit would have been £638,000. The loss this year is expected to improve to £182,000—but the 1937-38 estimate was for a surplus of £1,000. The State-owned coal mine at Wonthaggi dropped another £152,000 and a similar loss is predicted for the current year.

The financial statement—Premier Dunstan's fourth—has been well received on nearly every count but that of unemployment relief taxation. The rate was reduced 20 per cent last year and collections far exceeded the estimate; another cut of 6 per cent has been made for 1938-39 but this will save taxpayers no more than £115,000. And the tax is a direct reduction on gross earnings of everyone receiving more than £104 a year.

It was introduced in the worst of the depressions as an "emergency" measure and it is on this point that the Government is being criticised most severely. There were 61,000 out of work when the tax was first imposed; there are only 14,000 on sustenance today. But Premier Dunstan maintains his Government has endeavored to deal equitably with all sections of the community and has pointed out that Victorians are the lightest taxed people in Australia.

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6. Providing for proper liquidation of your interest in your business?
7. Purchase of Annuities if desirable for special purposes?
8. Allowing your Trustee to exercise discretion, in the unforeseen future, as to Investments?
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P. M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Previous day 1,236,380
1938 volume to date 291,145,819
1937 volume to date 405,314,450

Aircraft Stocks Lead a Moderate Rally in Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The stock market followed the lead of armament shares in a rally today.

Buying on a fairly broad scale continued to lift prices in the afternoon and numerous shares near the final hour showed gains ranging to 2 points. The rise started in aircrafts, spotlighted by the administration proposals for training 20,000 youths annually for the air services.

With trading increasing on the advance, transactions ran at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares for the full session.

Especially active on the upside were Electric Boat and Bendix.

Other outstanding gainers were Bethlehem, Boeing, Douglas, U. S. Rubber, Cerro de Pasco and Westinghouse.

Lower most of the time were American Telephone, American Can, J. I. Case, Owens Illinois Glass and Chrysler.

In the curb, Aluminum of America, Sherwin Williams and American Light & Traction lost ground while American Cyanamid "B," Lake Shore Mines and Lockheed Aircraft followed the main trend upward.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market traveled a steady course today, with fractional price changes the rule.

Up a shade near noon were Chicago & North Western Railroad 4¾s of '49, Rock Island General 4s of '88, Illinois Central 4¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, National Dairy 3¾s of '55, with warrants, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Consolidated Edison convertible 3½s of '58.

Slightly lower were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Nickel Plate 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

United States Governments were 1-32nd of a point higher to 4-32nds lower.

Italian 7s of '51 and Japanese 6½s were off around a point in the foreign sector.

Wool Industry Is More Optimistic; Trade Broadening

Weekly Wool Review

The year is drawing to a close with wool men imbued with more optimism.

Actual sales of wool are modest but the continuance of that volume makes for an aggregate for the week that is regarded as a fair weight. Most of the business seems to be in fine original bag territory wools which are moving at firm prices though in relative small lots. The market for these wools is now around 65c, clean.

Consumers of the raw fibre are shopping around for desirable lots but submit bids that holders consider too low.

Loans have been made by the Government on 73,772,758 pounds of wool, amounting to $13,357,104 through Dec. 10, though $2,175,531 of the total has been repaid covering 12,240,248 pounds of wool.

While primary markets overseas are closed for the holidays, more wool has been bought for shipment to Boston and imports are increasing. Such wools on spot in Boston are moving at steady prices for Australian fine merino wools and at slightly lower values on coarse South American wools.

Texas adult mohair is quoted in Boston between 42 and 45c a pound and 75 to 80c for kid hair.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market reopened today with holiday influences still hampering price movements. Most trans-Atlantics were marked down a shade. British funds were a trifle higher while central European bonds were generally pushed back fractionally. Oils, coppers, rubbers, and kaffirs held about steady. Industrials were neglected.

Paris: Rentes shot up 80 to 4.20 francs in a generally steady Bourse today. Bank of France, however, dipped 45 francs and international shares had an uneven tone. Suez Canal sagged 445 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton ended 2 to 3 points higher as trade and professional support overbalanced pressure in sympathy with weakness of cotton at Alexandria.

Wheat futures advanced to final gains of ¾ to 1¼ pence in response to cold American weather, renewed inquiry from India and fewer Canadian and Argentine offerings.

Business Personals

Frederic T. Wood, chairman of the board of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, has been elected a director of the New York Casualty Company. Mr. Wood was president of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company from 1922 to 1935, and has been chairman of the board since May, 1935. He is chairman of the board of the N. Y. Transportation Company; president, Gray Line Motor Tours, Inc., Champlain Coach Lines, Inc., Frontier Coach Lines, Inc., vice-president, the Omnibus Corporation; director, the Fifth Avenue Association, New York Board of Trade, Greater New York Safety Council; trustee, Williams College.

William H. Hodge, formerly vice-president and manager, sales and advertising division of Public Utility Engineering and Service Corporation and associated with that company and its predecessor organizations in the Standard Gas and Electric Company system for the past 28 years, has resigned, effective Dec. 31, 1938. Mr. Hodge will open an office in Chicago on Jan. 1, 1939, for private practice as a counsel on public utility commercial and advertising services.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58½	58	58	— ½
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	18	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	3	20	20	20	Dec 24
30	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	27	27	27	Dec 27
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	25	64½	63½	64½	— ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	30	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	71	1	⅞	⅞	
17⅞	8½	Alleghany pf xw	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	19	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	—1
21½	7¾	Alleghany nz pf	1	16	16	16	
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	26⅝	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅝
14½	4½	Allen Industries	3	10	9½	9½	Dec 27
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	186	185½	186	+1
12¾	7	Allied Kid (¼)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	24	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Stores	48	10½	10	10⅜	+ ¼
70½	38	Allied St pf (8)	4	60⅜	60½	60½	— ½
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	43	46½	45¼	46	
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17	17	71	Dec 27
78	55	Amerada Corp (3)	17	67½	66½	67¼	+ ½
28½	22½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	9	23	22¼	22¼	
23½	11	Am Bank Note (.70e)	11	16¼	16	16½	+ ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	7	7½	7½	7½	Dec 27
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	29	49½	48	49½	+1
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	17	99½	98	99½	+ ½
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	174	171½	174	Dec 23
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	17	33⅜	31¼	33⅜	+1⅞
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½s)	4	51	50	51	+ ⅛
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	27	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ¼
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118	118	118	—2
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	10	7¾	7	7	Dec 27
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	12	10	9⅞	10	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	24	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
207⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	12	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	18	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	8	14	13½	13½	+ ⅜
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	8	4½	4½	4½	
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (7¼k)	4	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅜
2¼	⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20¼	13½	Am Ice pf	4	14¼	14¼	14½	— ¼
8¾	4⅛	Am International	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
29⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	28	29½	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	6	71½	71	71½	+ ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	13	15½	14¾	15½	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	10	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ½
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	42	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	12	38	37	38	— ⅛
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	13	33½	32¼	33½	+ ⅝
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	99	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	65	20¾	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	70½	70⅛	70½	— ¼
20⅛	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	11	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (¾e)	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2½e)	45	50¾	48½	50¾	+ 2⅛
140	101	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	Dec 27
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	59	59	59	—1
39	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	48	39	37½	38⅞	+⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	23	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec 22
31	19½	Am Sugar Ref	12	19⅜	19½	19¼	— ⅛
117½	85	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	87	82	87	+2
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18	18	18	+ ½
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	146¾	145¾	146¼	— ¾
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	84½	83½	84½	+1
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	14	91½	86¾	86¾	— ½
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	147	148	
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7¼	¼	7¼	
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	45	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77½	77½	77½	—3
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	5¼	5	5¼	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	9	36¾	35	36¾	+1¼
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	19	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pf	2	33	33	33	Dec 24
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	94	34½	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
54¾	29	Anaconda W & S	5	53½	52¾	52¾	—2¾
21½	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¾e)	2	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	+1
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	56	5½	4⅞	5½	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	7	41	40	40	—1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
55⅜	24¼	Armstrng Cork(¾e)	12	56¼	54¾	56¼	+1
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	14	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
75	42	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Dec 22
73½	51	Assd D G 2 pf	3	49	48	49	—2
29½	7	Associates Inv (2)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	129	39⅞	38½	39½	
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	4	65	63½	65	+1¼
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	21	28⅞	27¼	28⅝	+1⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	10	10	10	— ¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	19	22	21⅝	21¾	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	—1
97⅛	52¼	Atlas Corp (½e)	31	8½	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	43⅝	43⅜	43½	
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 27
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	3¼	3	3	— ¼
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	37	7½	7	7	+ ⅛
		B					
15⅞	5	Bald Loco ct	108	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅝
11	4	Balt & Ohio	51	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	21	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	8	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
23¾	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	7	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	3	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (2)	14	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	13	20	19½	20	+ ¾
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	17	17	17	
102	90½	Bea Cream pf xw (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 24
9	5¾	Belding Hem (⅝e)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	81¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
27⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	342	29¼	27½	28⅞	+1⅝
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	4	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	53	52	53	
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	105	76⅝	74½	76⅝	+1½
18½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	112	111½	112	+1
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	4	21	20½	20½	— ½
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	23	16¾	15⅝	16⅝	+1
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	90	33½	32	33⅜	+1½
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	13	27¾	27	27¾	— ⅛
14¾	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	65	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	28	31½	30½	31	+ ¼
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	12	2	1¾	2	
28	14	Bower Roll B (1½e)	2	25¾	25	25	— ⅝
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	76	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	70	30¼	29¼	30¼	+1
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Dec 23
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
28	19½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	10	1¾	1½	1¾	— ⅛
2	⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	49	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	11	38⅝	38	38⅞	+ ⅜
12⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	28	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	5	30½	30	30	—2
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	10	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	18	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	3¼	Budd Wheel	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel pf	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
26⅝	13¼	Bulova Watch (2)	5	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch pf	5	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Burlng Mills (1)	2	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	25	18⅝	17½	18⅜	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	18	8¾	7¾	8	
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	6	19⅛	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	6	11¾	11½	11¾	
22	13¾	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	8	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	9	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
51	40	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	48½	48⅛	48½	Dec 10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	16	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
20½	6⅝	Campbell Wmet	16	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	17	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	82	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	30½	30½	30½	Dec 22
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	3	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	4	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	18	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5a)	7	88	87	88	—1
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	19	44½	43¼	44	
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Dec 27
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	27	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅛
99	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	99	99	99	—1
19½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	43	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	11	21	20½	21	+1
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	16	4¼	4	4	
14	6½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	5½	5½	5½	
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
59½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	47½	46½	47	+ ⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	13	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
33¾	13	Champ Pap & F	6	31	31	31	+ ⅛
12¾	—	Checker Cab	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
16⅝	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	47	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	88⅜	87½	87½	Dec 27
48½	20	Ches Corp (4.70e)	17	21½	21	21½	—1¼
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
1⅝	⅛	Chi & N West	28	⅝	½	½	
½	⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¼	2¾	
1¼		Chi Great West	8	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	6	11	10¾	10¾	
1	⅛	Chi Mil St P & P	32	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi Mil St P & P pf	30	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19	6½	Chi Pneu Tool	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ex_pf (3)	2	36	36	36	Dec 23
47	27½	Chi Pn T pf pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Dec 22
1⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	6	Chi Yell Cab (1)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¼e)	4	15	13¾	13⅝	Dec 27
13½	3¼	Childs Co	5	13¾	13½	13⅝	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	118	82⅝	80½	82½	+ ⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	7	9½	9¼	9½	
5½	2	City Stores	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	21½	21½	21½	
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	2	27	27	27	+ ½
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20a)	19	56¾	55¼	56¾	+ ½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	28	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	9	131¾	131½	131¾	+ ¾
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅝
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅛a)	23	14⅜	14	14¼	— ¼
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	5	102¾	102½	102¾	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	11	33¾	33½	33¾	— ¼
23½	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	9	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	9	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	11	16½	16¼	16¼	
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	226	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	70	70	70	— ¼
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	12	14⅜	14	14	— ⅝
38⅝	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	9	25⅞	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	91	90	92	+2½
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	12	56⅜	56½	56⅝	+ ⅜
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	32	59½	58	59¼	+ ⅛
112½	90	Comi Inv ev pf (4½)	2	108⅜	108⅜	108⅝	Dec 21
12¾	6⅞	Comi Solvents	95	9½	9¼	9½	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	162	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	27	44	42¾	44	+1½
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	55	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	43	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅞
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	32	24¾	23½	24⅜	+1
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec 27
44¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	148	29½	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
104	88¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	12	102½	102	102¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12¼	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	14	10½	9	10	— ½
7⅜	2⅛	Cons Laundries	2	6¼	6	6	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	99	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
7½	6½	Consol R R Cuba pf	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 27
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec 21
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94½	— ¼
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	11	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	6	19	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	50	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92	92	92	
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	42	40¾	39¼	40⅝	+ ⅝
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	Dec 27
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	17	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
36½	21¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
3	⅞	Cont Motors	27	2½	2⅜	2½	— ¼
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	48	30	29½	29½	— ½
29⅞	17	Cont Oil Del (1)	48	30	29½	29½	— ½
45¼	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	40⅜	40	40	—1½
10½	2½	Eng Pub Service	56	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
71	38½	Epr P S $5 pf (5)	1	65½	65¼	65½	
72½	40	Eng P S $5½ pf(5½)		71½	71½	71½	Dec 20
72	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
79½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Power Districts' Utility Purchase Approved by FPC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission has approved the sale of certain interstate electrical properties of the Iowa-Nebraska Light and Power Company, second largest power utility in Nebraska, to two Nebraska public power districts.

Explaining that it accepted jurisdiction only over properties used in interstate service, the commission made it clear that it was not passing on plans of the districts to issue $26,500,000 in revenue bonds with which to buy substantially all of Iowa-Nebraska's electrical properties in Nebraska for $20,195,991, plus accounts receivable.

The commission issued its order after a two-day hearing on the applications of the Iowa-Nebraska company for authority to sell to the Loup River Public Power District and the Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District.

Under the plan the Loup River district would acquire the company's Nebraska electrical properties north of the Platte River for $2,825,879 and the Central Nebraska district would pay $17,370,112 for the company's electrical properties in Nebraska south of the Platte River. Included also would be the company's heating plants and ice plants in Nebraska, with the exception of the ice plant at Plattsmouth.

The commission set the original cost of the electrical properties at $16,047,365, the heating properties at $229,691 and the ice plants at $118,389, making a total of $16,-395,446. This compared with the company's original cost figures of $19,812,755 for electrical, $313,606 for heating and $152,812 for ice properties, a total of $20,279,174.

After remarking that the bonds would be sold at 95 and that the district's fiscal agent would receive commissions totaling $504,899 from the districts, the orders said the application "does not involve exercise of the jurisdiction of this commission with respect to the financing or the issuance of the securities described herein." Guy C. Myers of New York is fiscal agent for the districts. The Bancamerica-Blair Corporation of New York had announced that it headed the bond syndicate.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Reported European purchasing of 2,000 tons of United States wheat and 3,000 tons of Canadian assisted major fractional gains of Chicago prices today.

Weather news, however, was the chief constructive market influence. The outlook was for a second severe cold wave by tomorrow night.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¾-¾ higher, compared with yesterday's finish, May 68⅛-⅝, July 68¼-⅜, corn ¼-½up, May 53, July 53⅞, and oats ¼-⅜ advanced.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Reed (CA) $2 Cl A 50c		.. Feb.	1	Jan. 20

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Fidel&C (Rich) 5c		.. Dec.	30	Dec. 31
Durham Hos Mills 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	21	Dec. 19
Atlantic Macaroni Co, Inc	$3	.. Dec.	22	Dec. 16
Buffalo Insur Co	$2	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 22
Citizens Coml Trust & Sav Bank (Pasadena, Calif) cm ext	$1	.....		Dec. 20
First Nat Bank (Baltimore	$1	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 23
First Nat Bank & Tr Co (Lexington, Ky) ($50) cm ext	50c	.. Dec.	27	Jan. 7
Indus Credit Corp of New England 6½c		.. Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Merch Nat Bank (Indianapolis, Ind)	$1	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Morris Plan Co of Savannah (Ga)	$5	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 30
Natl Bk of Commerce (Portland, Me) 25c		.. Jan.	3	Dec. 28
Provident Savgs Bk & Tr Co (Cinn, O) 10c		.. Jan.	3	Dec. 27
Securities Invst Co of St. Louis	$1	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 24
Title Insr & Trst Co (Los Ang, Cal) 50c		.. Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Final				
Submarine Sig	$1.50	Dec.	27	Dec. 22

Increased

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Alaska Juneau	25c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 3
South Side Nat Bank of St. Louis	50c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 8

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Harrisburg Rys Co	12c	.. Dec.	28	Dec. 13
Hook Drugs, Inc	10c	.. Dec.	29	Dec. 23

Optional

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am Cities P&L a	$75c	.. Feb.	1	Jan. 11

Reduced

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Fairmont Creamery Co (Del)	12½c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 21
So New Eng Tel	$1	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 30

Initial

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Republic Realty Mtg Corp (Chicago)	5c	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 27
Southw Serv Co com partic ctfs	$1	.. Jan.	15	Dec. 31

Resumed

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Hotels Statler Inc	50c	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 21
Nat Aviation Corp	25c	.. Jan.	14	Jan. 4
Nat Newark&E Bkg	$2	Jan.	3	Dec. 22

Special

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gorham Mfg Co	$1	.. Jan.	16	Jan. 3
Natl Bank of Germantown&T(Phila)	25c	.. Jan.	3	Dec. 31
Springfld F&M Ins	25c	.. Jan.	31	Dec. 23

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Alli Ins Co (Phila)	$3	.. Dec.	28	Dec. 21
Am Fide & C (Rich) 5c		.. Jan.	10	Dec. 31
Am Furn Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 14
Am Gen Ins (Houston, Tex)	15c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Am News Co	25c	.. Jan.	14	Jan. 4
Appleton-Cent-Co Do pf	$3	Dec.	22	.....
Asso Tel Co, Ltd	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	.....
$1.25 pf	31¼c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 14
Barkers Br 5% pf 62½c		Q Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Bower Roller Bg	50c	.. Mar.	25	Mar. 10
Bridgeprt Hydr Co	40c	Q Jan.	16	Dec. 21
Buffalo Ins Co	$3	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 22
Can Bronze	87½c	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Can Bronze pr	$1.25	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 20
Class A	37½c	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Can Silk Products Co	$1	..		Dec. 24
Cdn Ex Tr Sh	21c	.. Dec.	31	.....
Capitol Life Ins (Denver Colo)	$5	S Dec.	20	Dec. 20
Charlottesville Woolen Mills	50c	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Do 7% cum pfd pf	$4	.. Dec.	20	Dec. 10
Chilton Co	5c	.. Jan.	14	Jan. 4
Cincinnati Postal Terminal & Real 6½% pf	$3.25	Q Jan.	15	Jan. 5
Citizens Commercial Trust & Sav Bk (Pasadena, Calif)	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 28
Citizens Wholesale Sup Co 7% pf	87½c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf	75c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Colonial Trust Inc A	15c	.. Dec.	7	Nov. 21
Corn Prod Refg	75c	Q Jan.	20	Jan. 3
Do pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	16	Jan. 3
Cumulative Trust Shrs beneficial	$3.50c	.. Jan.	14	.....
Daniels&P Strs Co	50c	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 22
Daniels & P Strs Co	50c	Q Mar.	15	Mar. 8
Daniels & P Strs Co	50c	Q June	15	June 8
Daniels & P Strs Co	50c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 8
Diamond Ginger Ale Co	25c	Q Dec.	23	Dec. 19
Diversified Investment Tr Inc Akron O	6c	.. Dec.	23	Dec. 19
Dome Mines Ltd	80c	.. Apr.	20	Mar. 31
Easton National Bank				
Easton Md	75c	S Jan.	7	Dec. 20
Ely & Walker D-G 1st pf	$3.50	S Jan.	16	Jan. 5
Do 2d pf	$3	S Jan.	16	Jan. 5
Fairmont Creamery Co (Del)	12½c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 21
Do 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 21
Fedders Mfg Co	10c	.. Jan.	10	Dec. 22
Firemen's Ins Co of Washington & Georgetown & Wash DC	90c	S Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Firetone T &	25c	.. Jan.	20	Jan. 5
First Natl Bk Northeaston, Mass	$2	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 8
	$2	Q Apr.	1	Dec. 8
First Natl Bank & Tr Co Lex Ky	$1	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 27
Do	$1	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 27
Fletcher Tr Co Indianapolis Ind	$3	S Jan.	7	Dec. 22
Gen Outdoor Adv Pf	$4	.. Jan.	16	Dec. 31
Genl Tel Allied pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Hat Corp pf	$1.62½	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 18
Home G&El 6% pf	15c	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Humberstone Shoe Co Ltd	$2	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 14
Huntington Natl Bank Columbus, Ohio, 4% pf	$2	S Feb.	1	Jan. 31
Do	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 24
Do	$1.50	Q Apr.	1	Mar. 25
Huttig Sash & Door Co 7% pf	$1.28	Q Dec.	30	Dec. 24
Indus Cred Cp or New England	32c	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Indus Sec Sp 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Ind Tr Co (Indian)	$2	S Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Lerner Stores	50c	Q Jan.	14	Jan. 3
Do pf	$1.25½	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Lib Natl Bk Washington, D C	$3	S Jan.	16	Jan. 9
Marathon Paper Mills Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 21
Mass Utilities Associates 5% pfc pf 62½c		Q Jan.	16	Dec. 31
Merc Tr & Savs Bank (Chicago)	$1	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 24
Merch Natl Bk Bost	$3	Q Jan.	16	Dec. 31
Merch Nat Bk Indianapolis Ind	$2	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 20
Middle State Tel Co of Illinois 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 26
Mont Pow pf	$1.50	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 13
Morris Plan Co of Savannah (Ga)	$4	S Dec.	30	Dec. 30
Nashua G & P Paper Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 27
Natl Bk of Commerce (Portland, Me)	25c	S Jan.	3	Dec. 28
Natl Bk of Germantown & Trust Co (Phila)	$1	S Jan.	3	Dec. 21
Natl Captl Bk (Wash D C)	$2	S Dec.	31	Dec. 27
National Marine Bank (Balto)	90c	S Jan.	3	Dec. 26
Natl Shirt Shops of Del, Inc $6 pf pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 22
Nat C Bk(Balto) $1.50	$1.50	S Jan.	3	Dec. 23
Nat Exchange Bk of Wheeling	$4	.. Jan.	16	Jan. 3
New Eng Pow pf $1.50	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Northern Trust Co (Chicago)	$4.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Noxzema Chem	15c	S Dec.	28	Dec. 24
Pan-Am Life Ins Co (New Orleans)	40c	S Jan.	3	Dec. 20
Peoples Bldg Corp	$1	.. Dec.	30	Dec. 27
Peoples G L & Coke	$1	.. Jan.	27	Jan. 6
Provident Savgs Bk & Tr Co (Cinn, O)	25c	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 27
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	10c	M Dec.	24	Dec. 23
Securities Invest Co of St. L 5% conv pf	$1.25	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 24
Do	$1.25	Q Dec.	27	Dec. 24
Slattery (E T) Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 24
Springfld (Mass) Safe Deposit & Tr Co	$6	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 31
Springfield F & Mar	$1.12	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Taylor-Colq Co	50c	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 21
Teleautograph	10c	Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Title Ins & Trust Co (Los Angeles)	75c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Third Natl Bk & Trust Co (Dayton)	50c	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 27
Trustee Indus Shares rep	7-10c	.. Dec.	27	Dec. 21
Do bearer shs	7-10c	.. Dec.	27	.....
Union Bk & Trust Co (Montgomery, Ala)	25c	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 20
Union Stock Yards (Omaha)	$1	.. Dec.	31	Dec. 21
U S Smelt & Ref pf	$1	.. Jan.	14	Jan. 3
Do pf	$7½c	Q Jan.	14	Dec. 31
U S Tr Co (Boston	40c	S Jan.	3	Dec. 24
Do 8% conv pf	40c	S Jan.	3	Dec. 24
Winchendon El Lt & Pwr Co	$2	.. Dec.	28	Dec. 21

*Payable in cash or B stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '43-46 June	108.4	108.4	108.4
25	3½s '47-43	110.1	110.1	110.1
1	3½s '47-43 reg	109.31	109.31	109.31
1	3¼s '43-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
4	3¼s '46-44	109.29	109.29	109.29
1	4s '44-44	114.9	114.9	114.9
1	3½s '47-45	106.30	106.30	106.30
6	2½s '45	106.11	106.8	106.8
30	3s '48-46	106.23	106.20	106.20
2	3½s '49-46	109.9	109.9	109.9
15	3s '47	102.5	102.3	102.3
10	2¾s '51-48	105.17	105.17	105.17
1	2½s '48	105.1	105.1	105.1
26	2½s '53-49	102.16	102.12	102.16
3	2½s '52-50	102.17	102.15	102.15
1	3s '55-51	107.2	107.2	107.2
62	2½s '60-55	104.16	104.12	104.16
63	2½s '65-60	102.16	102.14	102.16
19	2½s '63-58	102.28	102.20	102.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '49-44	106.27	106.27	106.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	103	103	103
7	Adams Ex 4½s '46 st	105¾	105¼	105¼
8	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	78	78
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67⅛	67½	67½
4	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	34⅜	34⅜
19	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	108¾	108¾
30	Am&For'n 5s 2030	51	51	52
12	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
1	Am Int 5½s '49	101¾	101⅞	101¾
23	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	111⅝	111¾
24	Am T&T 3½s '66	108⅝	108¼	108¼
18	Am T&T 3½s '61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
9	AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Ang C Nitra deb'67	26¾	26¾	26¾
7	Ann Arbor 4s '95	32½	32	32
5	Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97¼	97¼
12	Arm Del 4s '55	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
6	AT&SF 4s '95	106⅝	106	106⅝
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5	AT&SF 4s '60	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜
2	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A '63	107	107	107
1	AT&SFRkyI 4s '65	99	99	99
8	A C Line 1st 4s '52	84⅝	84¼	84¾
4	A C Line 4½s '64	66	65	65
4	Atl & Dam 1st 4s '48	35	33⅜	33⅜
5	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	51½	51½	51½
5	Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	AuburnAuto cv 4½s '39	22½	22½	22½
347	B&O rfg 6s '95	17⅞	17	17¾
8	G B & O rfg 6s '95	17⅛	17	17
34	B&O 1st 5s '48	50½	50	50
1	S E B & O 1st 5s '48	49¾	49¾	49¾
41	B&O rfg 5s '95	17	16½	16½
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	17	15	15
63	B&O 5s '98 F	15⅝	14¾	15⅜
4	B&O 5s '98 F ct	15⅝	15	15
56	B&O 5s 2000 D	13½	13	13½
3	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
	B&O cv 4½s '60	10¾	10¼	10¾
2	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
17	B&O 4s '48	90⅜	90	90
3	B&O rfg 5s '95 reg	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
	T&B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	43	41½	43
35	B&O 5s S W '50	29¼	28½	28¾
3	B&O 4s T C '59	33	32	32½
10	Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	100	100	100
9	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	108½	108½	108½
48	Beth Stl 3¼s '60	101	100⅞	101
46	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
62	Boston&Me 5s '67	24	22⅞	24
7	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	22	21⅞	22
19	Boston&Me 5s '55	24½	23½	23½
1	Bost&NY AirL 4s '55	7	7	7
2	Bkly City RR 5s '41	48½	48½	48½
32	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73¾	72	73⅜
1	Bly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Bly U Gas 5s '52	73	73	73
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57	94	92	94
32	Buf R&P 4½s '57	23½	22	22
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57ct	31½	31½	31½
5	Bur CR&No 5s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
4	Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
7	Bush Term 5s '55	38¾	38	38
1	Bush Term 4s '52	49½	49½	49½
3	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	51	51	51
6	Can Sou 5s 42	94½	94	94½
1	Can Nat 5s 2d '39	114	114	114
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	113½	113	113½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	114¾	114¾	114¾
2	Can Nor 6½s 46	122	122	122
6	Cap Pac 5s 54	97	96¾	97
7	Cap Pac 4½s 46	97½	96⅝	97
23	Cap Pac 4½s 60	88½	88¼	88½
16	Cap Pac 4s perp	79½	79¼	79¼
11	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5	4¾	5
11	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10	9½	9¾
3	Cen Ca Chat 4s 51	7	7	7
3	Cen Ill EG&E 5s 51	103	102⅞	102⅞
1	Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
22	Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅞	57	57⅞
18	Cen Pac 4½s 49	73⅜	73	73¼
2	Cen RR NJ 5s 87	24	23¾	23¾
2	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	20	20	20
11	Certain-td-5½s 48	74½	74¼	74½
2	ChampionP&F 4½s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	C&O 3½s 96 D	96	96	96
22	Chi & Alton 3s 49	10½	10¼	10¾
2	Chi&Aug rfg 5s '51 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71	97½	97¼	97¾
6	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97¾	97¼	97¾
33	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	21	20	21
1	Chi & E Ill 5s51ct	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	Chic Ct West 4s 49	22½	22½	23½
5	Chi L&L 4s 46	4½	4½	4½
6	Chi L&L 4s 47	12¾	12¾	13¼
1	Chi L&L 4s 47	10½	10½	10½
1	Chi L&L 5s 68	4¾	4¾	4¾
144	CMStP & Pac 5s 75	10¾	10½	10¾
147	CMStP&P ajbs 2000	3	2¾	2¾
15	CM&SP 4½s 89C	25	24¾	24¾
7	CM&SP 4½s 89E	24¾	24½	24½
84	CM&SP gen 4s 89	24¾	24½	24½
1	CM&StP 5½s '60 B	22½	22½	22½
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16½	16½
23	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16¾	16¾	16¾
78	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5	4¾	5
9	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9	8¾	9
15	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	8¾	9
13	Chi & NW 4s '87	15	14¾	14¾
22	Chi & NW 3½s '87	14	13¾	14
18	CRI & P 4½s '52A	7¾	7¼	7¾
63	CRI & P 4½s '53A ct	8¼	8	8¼
19	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¼	3¾
15	C R I & P 4s '88	17½	16½	17½
186	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	15¼	15¼	15½
34	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	8½	7¾
3	CT Hte & EE rfg 5s '60	57	56½	56½
2	C T H & EE inc 5s'60	44	44	44
20	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Ch & W Ind 4½ '62	88	88	88
5	Childs Co 5s '43	73	72½	73
2	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	108	108
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109	108¾	108¾
12	CCC&StL 4½s '70	88	87½	88
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	74½	74½	74½
11	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
1	ClevUnTerm 3½s '72	87½	87½	87½
8	ClevUn Term 5s '73	78¾	78¾	78¾
4	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	73	73	73
1	Col P & I 5s '70	58½	58½	58½
12	Col & So 4½s '80	41	40	40
6	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	91	91	91
4	Colmbia G 5s 1961	90	89½	90
14	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108	108	108
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108½	108¼	108½
25	Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	108½	108¼	108¾
11	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108½	108¾	108¾
5	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108	108	108
13	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
2	Con Edis 3½s '58	105½	105½	105½
12	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	102⅞	103
1	Con Rys 4s '54	12	12	12
10	Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	10¼	10	10
3	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108	107¾	108
3	Consum Pow 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107	106⅞	107
3	Consum Pow 3¼s '68	104¾	104⅜	104½
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
5	Crown Cork 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31½	31½	31½
3	Cuba R R 5s '52	36	36	36
135	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58	56¾	58
30	D & R G 4s '36	13¾	13½	13¾
3	D & R G 4s '36 ct	8¾	8¼	8¾
44	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4½	4¾	4¾
3	D & R G West 5s '78	8¾	8¼	8¾
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	96½	96½	96½
2	Dul&Iron4cl 2½s'62	105½	105¼	106¼
3	Duluth S&A 4s '56	13	12½	13
3	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
10	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	106	106	106
163	Erie rfg 5s '67	13	12⅝	12⅝
107	Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	12⅝	13¼
138	Erie gen lien 4s '96	20½	19½	20½
3	Erie cv 5s '53 A	18¾	18⅝	18¾
151	Erie cv 4s '53B	18	18¼	19
8	Erie & Jer 6s '55	42½	42	42½
3	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104½	104½	104½
33	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8¼	8¾
3	Fla E Cst 5s '47 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Francis Bkp 5½s '46	77	77	77
31	GenMotAccept 3s '45	107½	107½	107½
22	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106½	106½	106¾
12	GenStl sxf 5½s '49	58½	57¾	58½
1	Ga&Ala cn 5s '45	14½	14½	14½
9	Goodrich 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
2	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	101 31-32	101 31-32	
2	Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	98	94¾	94¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s 'ITE	89	89	89
27	Gt Norlst 4½s '61	101	100⅞	101
31	Gt Nor 4s '46G	96½	96	96½
10	GtNor 4s '46H	84	83¾	83¾
12	GtNor 3½s '67	73	72½	72½
2	Gulf Stl 4½s '61	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	HookCo 1st mtg '44	65½	65½	65½
16	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	32	32
47	Hud &Man rfg 5s '57	43	42¼	43
46	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	112¾	112¼	112⅝
21	Ill Cen 4s '52	58	57⅝	57¾
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	54	53	53
7	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	60	59¾	59¾
35	Ill Cen 5s '55	53	51⅝	52½
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	64	64	64
1	IllCenSIL'2½s '51	56½	56	56
16	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	57½	57	57½
12	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	53¼	53	53
11	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104½	104¾	104¾
1	Indpls & Lou 4s '56	10¼	10	10¼
5	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
20	Interb R Tr 7s '32	65½	65	65
6	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64	63¾	63¾
14	MSP&SSM 4½s 38	7	7	7
26	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	7¼	6⅞	6¾
3	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34	33½	34
18	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	15½	15	15
48	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 62	48	47½	47½
4	M-K-Tex ex 62 ct	31	30¼	30¼
110	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3¼	3¼	3½
15	Mo Pac 1s 4s A	19¾	19¼	19¼
57	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19¾	19½	19½
30	MoPac 5s 78 G	19¾	19½	19½
10	Mo Pac 5s 78-G ct	19	19	19
30	Mo Pac 5s 80H	19¾	19½	19½
40	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	19¾	19½	19½
67	MoPac gen 4s 75	4	3¾	3¾
5	Mob & Ohio 5s 45	21¼	21¼	21¼
3	Mob & O 4½s '77	28	28	28
3	Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	108	108	108
1	MonWPa Pub Sv5 60	100	100	100

Research Maps Lost Continent Of Appalachia

Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28—A lost continent and lost canyons off the Atlantic Coast occupied the attention of geologists and astronomers during their joint session at the 103rd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Though these are subjects which would seem more readily entertainable at a convention of mystery story writers, enthusiasm ran high among the technical men as speakers unraveled scientific data to prove beyond reasonable doubt that running north and south through eastern America is a remnant of an ancient continent, Appalachia, now hidden not beneath the sea entirely, but beneath as much as 1,500 feet of soil in many places.

This has been proven, the experts said, through studies of soil layers by means of specimens taken from deep wells along the Atlantic Coastal plain, and from seismic evidence, the study of natural earthquake waves and of artificial waves created by explosives set off near the surface. By timing the waves from point of origin down to bed rock and up again to point of reception, and knowing their speed through the ground, the depth of the "basement complex," as researchers call the lost continent, can be easily determined.

Outlining a Continent

Dr. Wilbur A. Nelson of the University of Virginia, who presented the old and new geological evidence of the one-time great eastern land mass, gave the Appalachian Mountain range as the continental western boundary. He said the eastern boundary was probably what is now known as the edge of the present continent shelf, with a marked "elbow" projecting eastward off the shore of South Carolina. Dr. Nelson said that the eastern shore is as yet poorly defined, but it is generally believed that the distance from the Atlantic to the Cretaceous Sea, covering then what is now the Middle West, could hardly have been more than 1,000 miles.

Introducing the speakers, Prof. Walter H. Bucher of the University of Cincinnati remarked: "New vistas have been opened to geology through the use of modern physical tools unknown a few years ago. All fields are sprinting forward with new vigor, investigating questions considered five years ago impossible for direct study."

Dr. Nelson pictured Appalachia as being a very flat continent at its birth, sometime during the ages when there were no living plants or animals on the earth, and somewhat higher during the Cambrian era when population by primitive things first began.

A Flat Continent at First

Even then, however, the land was quite low, for in many parts of Virginia he found sedimentary rocks containing marine fossils. It was evidently during Pennsylvanian times, when the forest of fern-trees later to become the famous coal fields of Eastern America, were in full swing, that Appalachia reached its highest elevation. The highest peaks, he said, were in North Carolina.

Prof. Maurice H. Ewing of Lehigh University presented the seismic evidence for Appalachia. He has been officially measuring the depth of the "debris" covering the ancient continent for three years, using both natural and artificial "earthquake" waves. His figure for the deepest covering of soil over the lost continent so far is around 8,000 feet. He has just begun to carry his seismic equipment out to sea, conducting research through the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

His methods, he declared, consist of performing similar feats to those connected with land surveys, by causing explosions on the sea-bottom which send seismic waves down through the mud and silt to the continental rock foundations, bouncing back to the surface of the ocean floor to be picked up there by sensitive instruments sent down to the sea-bottom from the research ship above.

New Marine Charts

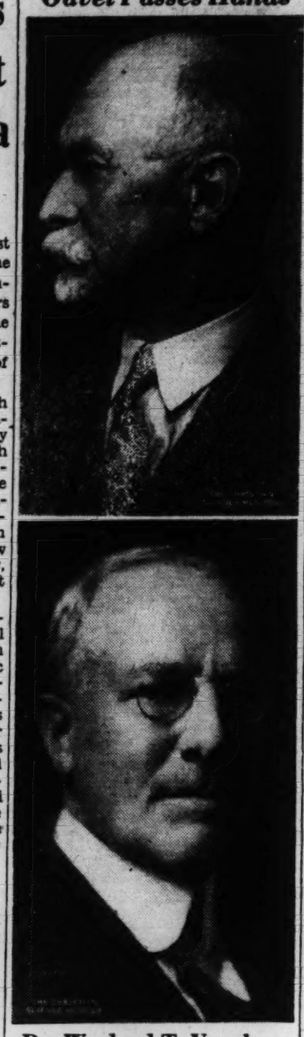
Capt. K. T. Adams of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, reading a joint paper prepared for the meeting by the late Dr. A. C. Veatch, and P. A. Smith of the Survey, told of vastly improved marine charts, some to be available soon as a result of renewed activity in charting the ocean bottom with depth-sounding devices, the new type charts, made from a wealth of soundings, will show ocean-bottom contours similar to those existing now in topographic land maps.

The first map, he said, that of the region off South Catalina Island California, is being shown before the Geological Society of America meeting this week in New York. There is no reason, he declared, why the same sort of charts can't be made available for the entire eastern and western coastline of North America.

Speaking of deep submarine canyons reaching seaward off the Atlantic Coast—only one of which, the Hudson Canyon, can be definitely tied up with existing rivers—he reported that if Dr. Anteys, famous glacial geologist, is right in his estimate of the tremendous quantity of ice covering parts of North America during the late Wisconsin glaciation, then the deep Hudson channel stretching east of New York harbor can be satisfactorily accounted for.

Water from the melting ice and from Lake Champlain which was then much larger than it is now, was held accountable for cutting the deep outer Hudson Channel, only recently thoroughly mapped by the Coast Geodetic Survey. The time in which this was accomplished was so short, according to the paper, that there was no opportunity to cut a wide valley. That was the only time in recent geologic history when the Hudson had more drainage area than other rivers on the east coast. In fact, during the last 5,000 years, the coasts bordering the Atlantic ocean have been fairly stable, though there was a time when sea beaches were 1,200 feet below those of the present.

Gavel Passes Hands



Dr. Wayland T. Vaughan
(Top) President of Geological Society of America for 1939, and

Dr. Arthur L. Day
(Below) Retiring from Presidency of Geological Society, elected Councilor.

Gale-Rent Shore Found Repaired By Tide Action

(Continued from Page 1)

surely work of widening its valley, carrying away the great mass of material previously deposited.

Comparing the net results of deposition and erosion here, with those of similar streams in areas covered by the last great Ice Sheet, known to have disappeared roughly some 25,000 years ago, it is concluded that the site must date back at least 6,000 years and may possibly be older than 12,000.

The character of the artifacts, together with the geological evidence as to age, led to the conclusion that central Kansas was inhabited by groups of wandering hunters long before the coming of the agricultural, pottery-using Indians of the central Plains. These long-vanished hunters, however, are to be distinguished from Folsom-man so-called, who is still more ancient, who hunted the now extinct mammoth and bison during the final phases of the Ice Age. The Kansas campers were pictured by Dr. Smith as simple, nomadic hunters, roaming on foot, with only the most meagre equipment, over lonely stretches of the early West.

Tunis

(Continued from Page 1)

sirous of Franco-Italian rapprochement, but is just as averse to giving up any territory. He hopes to negotiate a settlement with Signor Mussolini later, on a basis of various nonterritorial concessions, such as shares in the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway and free port facilities in Djibouti, but only after Italy has been made to realize that France is ready to fight if necessary for its territory.

Daladier Trip Arranged

Both Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Bonnet profess to believe that Germany, while supporting reasonable concessions to Italy in Africa, would not encourage Premier Mussolini to start a war to obtain extra territory.

The Daladier trip to Corsica, Tunis, and Algiers, planned as a gesture to show Italy that France has no intention of relaxing its hold on these territories, has now been finally arranged. It is expected to start on Jan. 3 and last a little over a week, most of the time being spent in inspecting naval bases and frontier defenses in Tunisia.

California Redwood Grove to Be Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—Aiming to make Armstrong Redwood Grove near here one of the best equipped recreational centers in northern California, the State Park Commission is launching a program of development that will expend $11,000 during the winter months, nearly three fourths of which will be provided by Federal Government in VPA projects.

Armstrong Grove, comprising 400 acres of virgin redwoods, became a part of the state park system several years ago under the $6,000,000 park appropriation plan. An outdoor amphitheater has already been built and thousands of dollars have been spent in general improvements.

The present development calls for construction of a 50,000 gallon capacity reservoir with extensive additions to the water system, outdoor fireplaces, barbecue pits, masonry stoves, concrete and log tables, benches, camp cupboards, dressing rooms, and a concrete incinerator,

People's Savings Reach 1929 High But Not in Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

banks, trust funds) to invest part of their assets in equity securities.

"The other is the creation of special institutions which would raise money through the issue of fixed interest bearing securities to be sold mainly to institutional investors, but invest at least a part of these funds in equity securities."

Reviewing the years from 1933 to 1937, he said.

Increase in Savings

"For the period as a whole, individual saving in the form of an increase of cash and bank deposits amounted to about $8,000,000,000, while individual equity in insurance and pension contracts increased by about $9,000,000,000. The average annual saving in these two main forms of indirect saving therefore amounted to about $3,500,000,000.

"Total savings for the 1925-1929 period are estimated to have averaged around $11,000,000,000 per year, corresponding to about 14 per cent of the national income. In contrast, total savings in 1936-1937 of about $6,000,000,000 a year were equivalent only to about 9 per cent of the national income.

"In the 1925-29 period business saving and governmental saving each accounted for about one fifth of the total saving. In absolute figures they contributed together, it is estimated, over $4,000,000,000 in total saving. These two sources of saving were practically dry in 1936 and 1937.

Reaches 1925-29 Rate

"Individual saving, however, seems to have been nearly as large in 1936-37 as it had been in the 1925-29 period. The difference was most likely small.

"The relatively small extent of the decline in individual saving seems to be the result of two forces working in opposite directions—an increase in the saving ratio in the middle incomes on the one hand and an apparent decrease in the concentration of income on the other.

"Using the figures of the National Resources Committee for 1935-36 and those of the Brookings Institution for 1929, it appears that the saving ratio was higher in the more recent period for incomes between $3,000 and $20,000.

"These incomes accounted for between one fourth and one third of total national income and for about 40 to 50 per cent of total individual savings.

"The saving ratio seems to have been somewhat lower in 1935-36 for incomes between $1,000 and $3,000, which, however, contribute only little to aggregate saving.

Reason for Decrease

"The decrease in concentration of income may be inferred from the fact that the higher 5 per cent of individual income recipients accounted for about 35 per cent of total income of all individuals as estimated by the Brookings Institution for 1929, as compared to not much over 25 per cent in 1935-36; the corresponding per centages for the highest 10 per cent of income recipients were 45 per cent in 1929 and about 35 per cent in 1936-37."

In a day's analysis of automobile demand by the statisticians, Charles F. Roos of the Institute of Applied Econometrics noted that there was evidently an increase in the life of an automobile, which he figured about 10 years. He credited this partly to the more durable steel bodies.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest, study; near church; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 3—Rooms in clean, pleasant atmosphere, overlooking The Mother Church and park. Tel. KEN 8158.

BOSTON, Mass., 103 Gainsboro St., Suite 1—Large, sunny room, open fireplace, tourists, COM. 0526.

BOSTON, MASS., 15 Park Drive—Attractive, sunny front room; suitable business man or woman. KEN. 6728

N. Y. C., 600 W. 187th (Apt. 67)—Large, front, furnished-unfurnished; $7.00; small, $4.00; buses, subways. Call holidays or after 7 o'clock.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive 202 (Apt. 6-D)—Small room with bath; larger suitable for two; conveniences. RI. 9-1143.

N. Y. C., 600 West 113th St.—Desirable, sunny room and board; private bath; large closet. LOOMIS.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
507 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

NOW employed as combination bookkeeper-stenographer, real estate salesman, seeking similar or other responsible position with good environment in sales or office capacity; best references. Box E-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION desired as caretaker, janitor or night watchman in Boston vicinity. Write Box X-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RETIRED professor, experienced teacher of Home Economics, Columbia University, desires work in editorial field, magazine writing, connection with publishing firm or teaching. Write Box B-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING in all its branches; operatic classes; ensemble. BERTHA GARVER, Hotel Ansonia, 73rd St. at Broadway, N. Y. C. SU. 7-3300.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y. Phila., Wash., N. H. Me. Tel. Somerset 0878-0034-W 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 60 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

ALLEN BLANKFIELD RADIO
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
SALES SERVICE R.C.A.-Victor Philco Radio
Guaranteed on Any Make Radio
PHONE 5-3756 1914 ATLANTIC AVE.

BLOOMFIELD

ACE AUTO SERVICE
CARBURETION, IGNITION AND POOR MILEAGE COMPLAINTS OUR SPECIALTY
Let us diagnose your car for excess gas consumption—free of charge. Experienced and competent technicians at your service.
388 Belleville Ave. Bloomfield 2-6815

CHATHAM

The CHATHAM PRESS
Printing
CHATHAM, N. J. Ph. CH. 4-2400

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collinswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244, Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

East Orange Homemakers! Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7878

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

Columbia Trust Company
HOBOKEN, N. J.
Interest Paid on Savings Deposited On or Before the 10th Business Day of Next Month
Member of
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
● Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR
Tel. Mont. 2-5000

HughesAgency
Dependable Insurance
300 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

WHITE SALE!
Starts January 3
Special Reductions on Kenwood Blankets and Wamsutta Sheets
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	L	O	W	E	R			W	A	L	T	E	R	
R					I			R					E	
A	L	I	C	E		H	U	G	O		M	M		
N	O	O	K		S	I	L	O			S	E	A	
C	O	N		D	A	N	E		B	O	N	N		
E	N		B	A	L	E		C	A	N		S		
		S	P	O	R	T		L	A	R	G	O		
S	I	N	K		R	U	S	K			B	E		
H	A	N	D		P	I	T	T		B	E	N		
A	R	K		M	I	N	E		L	A	S	T		
R	M		M	E	E	K		M	I	S	E	R		
P		S	O	L		S	H	A	N	S		E		
S	H	O	A	L	S		I	N	D	O	R	E		

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS is the home of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, MUSETTE, MINIPIANO, HARDMAN and many others—HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Branches: Paterson, Plainfield, and Scranton, Pa.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. CLAPP
Jeweler
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Salted Mixed Nuts ..... 59c lb.
Heinz Mince Meat ..... 2-lb. can 43c
Libby's Stuffed Olives .... Pt. Jars 39c
Crystallized Ginger ..... 59c lb.
55 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO 2-4070

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
366 BROADWAY PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS COAL
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

ANDREW HAYE & SON
Realtors Insurance
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
133 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Happy Holiday Greetings
Sandy's Hat Store
Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

Park Sample Dress House
226 Main Street Hack 2-7157
Mrs. I. Greenhouse sends Season's Greetings to All Monitor Readers

RIDGEWOOD

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose,
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

SUMMIT

CENTRAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 566 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal INC.
Heating Engineers
OIL HEATING, FUEL OIL
AIR CONDITIONING
PLUMBING, METAL WORK
WATER SOFTENERS
Sum. 6-2808 337 Springfield Ave.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 33 Russell Place

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

Until January 14th, 1939
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
Presents at its Annual Sale
FLEXEES FOUNDATION GARMENTS
at a reduction of 20%
408 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2229-J

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-12 Hamilton Street

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

JARRETT and MEYER
5 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-8013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

Wetherhold & Metzger
Fashion Centers for Growing Feet
719 HAMILTON ST ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

—CHEESE—
All popular varieties from leading countries are offered here for lovers of good cheese, at reasonable prices and with courteous service always.
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
71 WEST BROAD STREET

CHESTER

"TRUTREDS"!
Our Trutred equipment rebuilds tires by a process vastly superior to mere retreading.
HARRIS & LEONARD
1301 West 9th Street, Chester

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

EASTON

Frank H. Ricker Est.
Your Patronage Solicited
PLUMBING AND HEATING
118-126 Ferry Street Tel. 3331

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Annual Corset Sale
Starts January 2

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Dresses, Hats at
CLEARANCE PRICES

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET
"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

Complete lines of Window Shades, Draperies, Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Gifts, Drapery Service.
Hughes Drapery Shop
213 N. SECOND ST. Phone 3-6138

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

TERRY'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Permanent Waving
8026 YORK RD.
MELROSE 4711

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Foods
FELBIN BROS.
LIBERTY MARKET
Ogontz 131-132-133
York and Greenwood Avenue

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 No. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

Anna Perrin
Couturiere Française
Gowns, Wraps, Coats and Suits
Created for the Individual Personality
1708 Locust Street Pen. 7830

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West. 32-06

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

RCA-VICTOR Combination Sale
Console $85.00
Subscription 2.00
Victrola Attachment 14.95
Victor Records 9.00
Sale Price $99.50 $110.95
(Save $11.00)
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

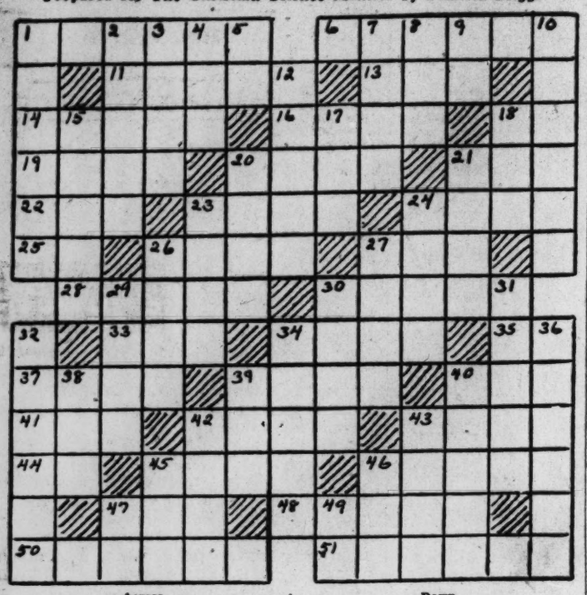
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Is a monkshood an animal or a flower?
6—What was first name of Elizabethan explorer who founded colony of Virginia?
11—What is the Tees of England?
13—What money of account was used in Portugal and Brazil?
14—Who was object of Ben Bolt's affection?
16—Who wrote "Les Miserables"?
18—What is one thousandth of a meter (abbr.)?
19—What would you call the space formed by an angle?
20—Where does a modern farmer keep the fodder?
21—Two lanterns for Paul Revere meant British were coming by what?
22—What is the antithesis of "pro"?
23—Hamlet was the "melancholy" what?
24—What Prussian town on Rhine is about 15 miles from Cologne and famous for its university?
25—What is half an...em?
26—Cotton growers sell it by what?
27—Ottawa is capital of what (abbr.)?
28—Do you use a racquet for music or for sport?
30—What is Handel's best-known composition?
33—What did the ancients make of the juice of cuttlefish?
34—Bread or cake browned in an oven is called what?
35—Exist.
37—What name is given to the chela of a crustacean?
39—What English statesman was known as the Great Commoner?
40—What Celtic word for mountain prefixes many of Scotland's peaks?
41—What Biblical vessel was 300 cubits long?
42—On what date in April was Baudelaire, French poet, born?
43—What is the wooden block on which boots or shoes are formed?
44—Twenty quires equal what (abbr.)?
45—According to the Bible, who "shall inherit the earth"?
46—In "As You Like It," "rich honesty dwells like a" what?
47—Who was the Roman sun god?
48—What group of Mongoloid tribes would speak Shan?
50—What are places where a body of water is shallow?
51—What native state in central India has a capital of same name?

Down

1—Where is the Seine River?
2—What constellation is mentioned in the Old Testament?
3—What draws up a steady supply of oil in lamps?
4—Who was Abel's mother?
5—Musical note.
7—What was name of Jason's ship?
8—What Pope saved Rome from Attila and Huns?
9—What is the symbol for titanium?
10—Titus was emperor of whom?
12—What river rises in Switzerland and flows to North Sea?
15—What aquatic birds utter a weird shrill cry like the queer laugh of a person?
17—What suffix forms diminutives?
18—Dryden said who "are but children of a larger growth"?
20—What is sodium chloride?
21—For what is the skylark noted?
23—How would you describe a brunette?
24—What is the sharp cry of a fox called?
26—Covenant.
27—In angling, what term is used for flies attached to line at one time?
29—If you cut the edge of cloth in small scallops, you do what?
30—Apollo was said to have played what instrument?
31—Very fat.
32—In music, what raises pitch a semitone (pl.)?
34—If you wanted to skate what places would you visit?
36—What is another name for a side dish served at a meal?
38—The end of a sofa is called what?
39—What coin might you spend in India?
40—In "Carmen," what part is sung by Zuniga?
42—Who was the little girl in Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop"?
43—Who was known as the "Swedish nightingale"?
45—What bird once was found in New Zealand?
46—Shakespeare said "the apparel oft proclaims the" what?
47—Thus.
49—Honolulu is capital of what islands (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

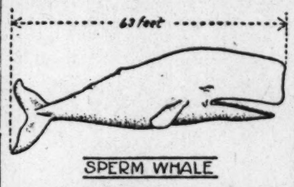
Which Is the Largest Animal?

When huge animals are mentioned, perhaps we might think of the hippopotamus or the elephant. Or, if we call to mind some of the museum restorations of prehistoric creatures, we might name the extinct mastodon or the giant dinosaur as likely contenders for the palm. However, the largest known animal, living now or in ancient times, is the whale.

The whale, it may be well to point out, is an animal, not a fish. Naturalists feel that it is probable that early ancestors of the whale were once land animals, but that over a long period of development, whales have become adapted to a life spent in the water.

Whales differ from fish in several respects. They nourish their young with milk, as do cows and horses and other land animals. They have no scales in their skin; and a scattering of hairs may be found in some species. Their flippers are five-fingered modified "hands"; and the sperm and right whales have small bony or cartilaginous vestiges of hind legs inside their body. The tail, which is of immense service in diving or "sounding," has horizontal flukes, whereas fish have vertical tails.

Whales are warm-blooded, not



SPERM WHALE

cold-blooded, like fish. Also, whales breathe with lungs, not gills, and consequently they must come to the surface of the water to breathe.

And in point of size, the whale is an easy winner. "Jumbo," the largest elephant ever held in captivity, weighed approximately 6½ tons. The huge prehistoric dinosaur is thought to have weighed about 35 tons. But even the sperm whale, which is not the largest of the whales, has been known to reach a total length of 63 feet and a weight of 40 tons!

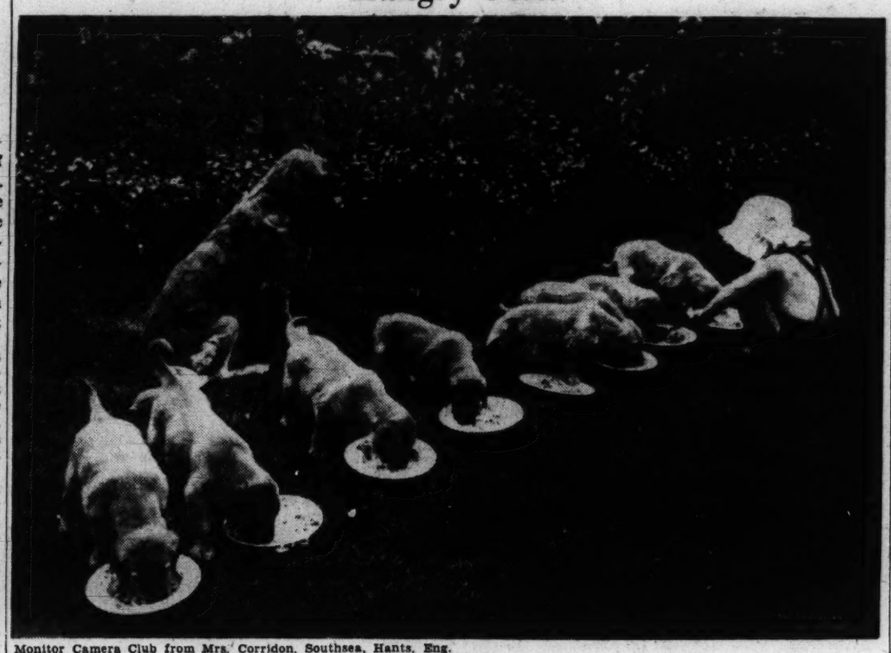
From sperm whales is obtained spermaceti and a fine oil. From some specimens a waxy substance known as ambergris, important in the manufacture of perfume, is obtained.

The largest known animal is the blue whale, one specimen of which was 108 feet long and weighed close to 60 tons.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Be Slow to Define

Let us not be in a hurry to define. Definitions and the desire for definitions split Christendom into fragments in its early days, and it has not recovered yet.—Stanley Baldwin.

Hungry Octet



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Corridon, Southsea, Hants, Eng.

A Tiny Waitress Assists While a Proud Parent Superintends.

In Lighter Vein

It's Always Tomorrow

"There goes Mactavish the philanthropist."

"Really?"

"Yes; he owns a string of theaters; and on the box-office of each one is a sign which reads 'Free Tickets Tomorrow.'"

Jest a Minute

"The view is better at night!"

Unanimous

Bride: "When you married me, I thought you were daring and courageous."

Groom: "That's nothing. Name one person who didn't."

—Wall St. Journal.

Righto

"If your father catches us eloping tonight I wonder what he'll say to your mother?"

"Sssshhhhhh!"

Nocturne

Playwright: "Say, that suit you have on looks as if it'd been slept in."

Playwright: "It has. I wore it to the premiere of your new play last night."

Addict

"Oh, listen to that marvelous 'swing' music!"

"That's classical music they're playing."

"Well, it sounds good enough to be 'swing.'"

A Natural Question

William Howard Taft derived considerable amusement from the laughter of his friends respecting his more than adequate bulk; and never hesitated to lay himself open to their levity.

Once, while in the Philippines, he cabled to Secretary Root: "Took long horseback ride today. Feeling fine."

Promptly Root cabled back: "How is the horse?"

Will Not See

And, bold with joy,
(Portentous sight!) the owlet Atheism,
Sailing on obscene wings athwart the moon,
Drops his blue-fringed lids and holds them close,
And hooting at the glorious sun in Heaven,
Cries out, "Where is it?"

—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Quotation for Today

THE universe is but one vast symbol of God.—CARLYLE.

Daily Anecdote

Precious Memories

When failure came to the publishing houses in which Sir Walter Scott was interested, he wrote in his diary, "The debts for which I am legally responsible, though no party to their contraction, amount to £30,000"; but his noble judgment told him that he was morally responsible for a much larger sum—no less than £130,000!

His beautiful estate at Abbotsford, his cottages, livestock, silver, and even his household effects, he yielded to his creditors, and then set out with increased vigor to earn with his pen the huge sum which would be required to fully discharge his grievously large indebtedness.

What moved this great man to renounce all possessions, to beggar himself, and to labor at his desk until he dropped in sheer exhaustion that his vast debt of honor might be paid? At least some hint of the answer was revealed when friends searched the author's desk after his passing. There they found certain small articles which his mother had owned.

It was upon these reminders of his beloved mother that Sir Walter Scott gazed when he dedicated his life and his fortune to his creditors, and it was the sight of these precious remembrances which sustained him in the Herculean labors which followed in their behalf.

Smallest Post Office?

Monitor Camera Club from Laura C. Norwood, Atlanta, Ga.

This Tiny Post Office at Grimshaw, N. C., Measures Six by Eight Feet. Do You Know of a Smaller One? If So, Send In the Picture.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in the New Home

Portland, Ore.

Recently a Jewish family moved into one of the poorer sections of the city. In Germany at one time they had mingled in the highest professional classes; now in America they had to content themselves among the lowest.

To get a State license to practice his profession, the father has had to take a menial job to learn American methods. The children are learning the school customs of America.

Three days before Thanksgiving a Chinese knocked at the door of the O——s' flat. They had never seen him before.

He explained his purpose. "In America we celebrate Thanksgiving with a turkey. Almost everyone has a turkey. Do you?"

The O——s, because they had little money, answered that they did not have a turkey.

"Good," said the visitor. "I send you a turkey. You celebrate like me, I American too!"

On Thanksgiving, a baked turkey was delivered to the flat of the Jewish people by a bakery boy, who explained that the Chinese owner of a store down the street had sent it to them.

Thus did the exiles from Germany learn a lesson in a never-failing source of supply.

Party Fun

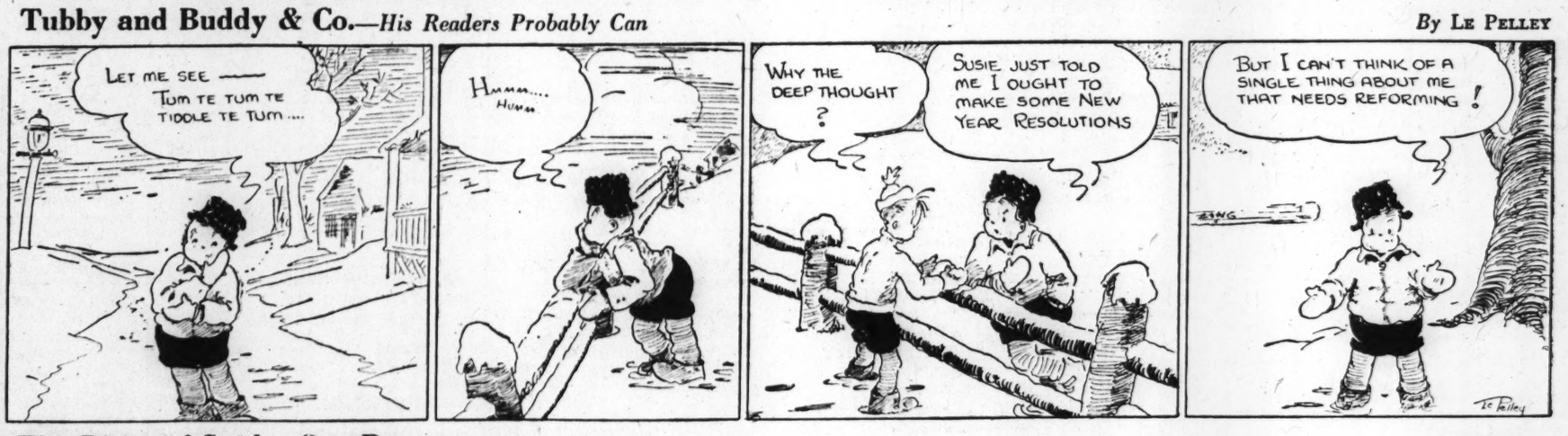
Welcome Home

Someone is chosen to be the farmer. All other players decide which of his animals they will be. The farmer, is supposed to have been away on vacation and is just returning home. As he approacnes his barnyard his animals greet him, each in its own way. The cows moo, the pigs grunt, the hens cackle, the ducks quack, the roosters crow, and so on.

From this barnyard jumble the farmer tries to determine the identity of one of the noisy creatures. If he says, for example, "George Brown, you are my rooster," and this is correct, the two exchange places. If he is wrong, another barnyard greeting is given him and he tries again to identify one of the animals.—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*His Readers Probably Can*

By LE PELLEY


LET ME SEE —
TUM TE TUM TE
TIDDLE TE TUM....
HMMM....
HUMM
WHY THE DEEP THOUGHT ?
SUSIE JUST TOLD ME I OUGHT TO MAKE SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS
BUT I CAN'T THINK OF A SINGLE THING ABOUT ME THAT NEEDS REFORMING !
ESNG
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Surprised*

By CARMACK

It started snowing today and I was glad I had on my new sweater——
But it finally began to feel heavy and uncomfortable-
I couldn't imagine what the trouble was-
Until suddenly I decided to give myself a good shake——
???

The Adventures of Waddles—*Shipshape*

By THE HAGERS

"WHY BUD," I ASKED, "WHAT'S TROUBLING YOU?" HE SIGHED, I'VE NOTHING MORE TO DO.
I'VE BROKEN MY NEW AIRPLANE. AND EATEN UP MY CANDY CANE.
I'VE PLAYED MY GAMES; MY BOOKS I'VE READ." "WELL SHIPMATE," CAPTAIN BILL THEN SAID,
"LET'S SWAB THE DECK, AND SHINE THE BRASS— THE SCHOONER 'WADDLES' MAKE FIRST CLASS!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lawyers for Freedom

TIMELY and persuasive is the brief for free speech and free assembly submitted to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by the American Bar Association's special committee on the Bill of Rights in the case of Mayor Hague vs. the American Civil Liberties Union and the C. I. O. Not since the Mayor of Jersey City took the freedom of assembly into "protective custody" has a more effective defense against this subversive protection.

For this brief, both in letter and spirit, is in the direct line of the noblest historical pleas for freedom. Its letter limns the nature of freedom, sets forth clearly the importance and the character of the attack made on it in New Jersey, and makes plain the conflict between Mayor Hague's methods and all the legal and constitutional safeguards of free speech and free assembly.

The brief is particularly effective on the excuse the Jersey City authorities have made for refusing C. I. O. and Civil Liberties speakers the right to be heard. Hagueism argues that the people of Jersey City were opposed to the doctrines the speakers intended to proclaim and would break up the meetings and disturb the peace. Therefore police refused permits or broke up the meetings in advance themselves. The brief says that if a permit to speak can be constitutionally refused on such grounds "a small number of lawless men" could deny any freedom of speech or assembly. It adds:

> Surely a speaker ought not to be suppressed because his opponents propose to use violence. It is they who should suffer for their lawlessness, not he.

In spirit the Bar Association brief is especially helpful. For at a time when Chambers of Commerce and industrial organizations have too often defended freedom only when it was their own—in this Jersey City case they have not risen to their opportunities—the lawyers have come to the defense of freedom as freedom. The Bar Association which sometimes in the past has been accused of thinking too much in terms of corporation law or property rights is here lined up with the C. I. O., which itself has not always been too careful of legalities or property rights. Here both line up on the side of liberty.

Zona Gale

ZONA GALE was one of those American writers whose name truly was a household word. Few careers have been more consistent than hers. Though her work embraced journalism, verse, drama, the short story and the novel, her style and message varied little. Hers was a belief in the importance of those individuals generally considered unimportant. The locale of much she wrote was the small town and her people were those whose horizons were limited by its confines. She pictured with a sure and compassionate pen their hopes and failures. Perhaps her most important work was a short novel, "Miss Lulu Bett," which achieved world-wide success. Her dramatization of it received the Pulitzer Prize in 1921.

Of late years her name was not often in print as an author of a new work; she devoted much time to aspiring writers, established a series of scholarships at the University of Wisconsin and served on the university's Board of Regents. Zona Gale's contribution to the literature of a still artistically young nation is beyond question. Certainly all she did left a lasting imprint on the work of writers striving to catch the atmosphere and attitudes that spell U. S. A.

Provincetown Besieged

IS PROVINCETOWN'S historic Pilgrim monument only a monstrous counterfeit? Is Plymouth Rock nothing but a hefty myth? Such are the Indian-arrowed implications with which a WPA historian has pricked Provincetown's outraged pride. With a readiness reminiscent of the Minute Men of old, citizens of 1938 are up in pickaxes and shovels, determined to dig up tangible proof if need be that this Cape Cod outpost of Plymouth Plantation is the hallowed site of their American forefathers' historic landing.

"That WPA historian must have been leaning on his shovel," Selectman Frank H. Barnett asserts in righteous wrath. But Provincetown's stalwart defenders are not leaning on theirs. Local legend has it that a certain vacant lot was once the Colonial burying ground in which were several slate slabs marking the graves of Mayflower passengers. Provincetown intends to see.

What if her irate archaeologists find no trace of the missing markers? Must Governor William Bradford go down in his own history as the Paul Bunyan of his time? Will Provincetown permit the tradition—that here the seeds of American freedom were planted — to be uprooted from her hardscrabble Cape Cod soil? The wrathful response to the WPA's doubting Thomas Anonymous shows that Provincetown will never surrender to this unprovoked assault on its cherished birthright. Whether or not those furious picks and shovels unearth the supposed slate markers, Provincetown's aroused citizenry would probably like to exile one historian to Missouri.

France and Italy in Africa

THOUGH reports of Italian military concentration on the borders of French Somaliland appear to have been exaggerated, these dispatches and subsequent ones modifying them attest to an increasingly serious situation. There was an element of the ridiculous in the sudden clamor in the Italian Chamber of Deputies for Tunisia and Corsica which is conspicuously absent from the more recent developments in Franco-Italian relations.

Earlier assumptions that Italian demands exceeded Italian expectations—which might include only advantages for shipping Italian goods and colonists over the French-controlled railroad from the port of Djibouti in French Somaliland to Addis Ababa in Italian Ethiopia, plus new rights for Italians in Tunisia and a voice in Suez Canal management—may still hold good. France's Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet, does not rule out some such readjustments by saying that not a scrap of French territory will be ceded to satisfy Italy.

Such statements, however, and the projected visit of France's Premier Daladier to Tunisia and Corsica, are simply signs of French firmness which Paris feels must have unmistakable expression just now as the visit of Britain's Prime Minister to Rome approaches. French leaders seem as anxious to make their position clear to Britain as they are to impress Italy.

What strikes the detached observer most forcefully in this latest phase of world unsettlement is the nineteenth-century atmosphere into which European relations, including colonial affairs, have receded. One does not turn a clock back at Geneva without turning one back in Africa.

Cheap Money

MONEY is so cheap that the American Government is borrowing it for practically nothing. Look, for example, at the details of the latest Treasury financing. Secretary Morgenthau was able to raise $100,000,000 for three months at an interest rate of six-one thousandths of 1 per cent a year! This works out at a cost of $1,440. Such a low price for money is the lowest of all time.

We are told by such authorities as the Brookings Institution that cheapness is the passport to economic recovery. It is true that cheap money, like cheap goods, is an aid to business activity. But something else is needed besides cheapness. There have to be customers for money as for goods before cheapness can exercise its beneficent influence. And here alas! the customers other than the Government are loath to put money to work.

There are several reasons for this state of things. One is that the rate for money borrowed by the Government does not apply to all borrowers. John Citizen has to pay around 5 per cent for the mortgage upon his house. Such a loan, however, is hardly comparable with Government loans, since the mortgage is not due for repayment for a period of years, whereas the Government loan is repayable in three months. Short-term and long-term loans are in a different "renting" category. A creditor, naturally enough, demands more for his money if he is expected to "sink" it for a long time. But even for short-term money, money lenders ask more from business than they do from the Government. Instead of a fraction of 1 per cent, business has to pay about 4 per cent. Business simply is not as good a risk as a Government which possesses powers of taxation to meet its interest payments.

Still money is cheap enough. In 1929 the rate on customers' loans in 27 southern and western cities was 6.16 per cent. Now it is about 4 per cent. Why is it that business men who freely borrowed money in 1929 at 6.16 are not anxious to borrow money now at 4 per cent? For the facts show that they are not. Money is the great unemployed, and the best index of its idleness is the low state of "velocity of circulation." Money is turning over slower than at any other time in American history.

This is one reason that the Government is able to borrow money cheaply and easily. The money simply isn't being used in business. And this is due, logically, to a lack of confidence that any investment of money would yield a profit worth the while. No doubt it is a comfort to read that deficit financing is not costing the taxpayer much. One may even take pride in the Government's high credit rating. But the picture is not complete unless one takes into account the fact that the lack of confidence among business men is in part responsible for the plethora of idle money and its consequent cheapness to the prime user, namely, the Government.

POST-REPEAL holiday seasons are reported as resulting in a decline of the toll of human lives taken by "bad" alcohol. It would even seem that fewer fatalities are resulting from "bad" alcohol than from "good" alcohol.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT announces that he is adding another billion dollars to the Federal house-building program. Anyone who has just finished the construction of one of those little $6,000 bungalows for $7,250 will readily understand his motive.

Sentimental History

Book News of the Day

SOMETIMES I envy those whose privilege it is to live in the pleasant city of Cincinnati. On its streets walk the comeliest people I have ever seen in any large city of this country. In its manners the formal courtesy of the South meets the energy and generosity of the West: doing and being are there blended in wise balance. In the winter it has its Symphony concerts; in the spring, its famous May Festival; in the summer its opera in the natural setting of its Zoological Garden. It is surrounded by a semicircle of gracious hills. At its feet flows the Ohio River, beautiful open waterway into the heart of America. And across the river lie the mountains, forests, caves, clear rivers, and bluegrass of Ole Kaintuck.

Mr. Clarke B. Firestone is one of those whose good fortune it is to live in Cincinnati and he has made good use of the opportunities which lie to his foot. He his ridden the Ohio River and its numerous tributaries, and out of his voyages down willow-fringed reaches of loveliness, corridors of past event and present peace, he made a beautiful book, "Sycamore Shores," published two years ago. Now, in BUBBLING WATERS (New York: McBride. $2.75) he has turned from the rivers to the uplands they drain. Taken together, and the reading of one invites the reading of the other, these two books form a sentimental history of the lower Ohio Basin.

* * *

The desire to visit the saline and sulphur springs and the old watering resorts which grew up about them formed the starting point of this book of travel. From records Mr. Firestone found out that there have been 173 of these resorts within the borders of the six states in which he delights to roam. He goes as far east as White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia, as far west as French Lick in Indiana, resorts popular and celebrated today. But it is the less fashionable, less pretentious, more native, almost forgotten places of eastern Kentucky that he writes most about. But he doesn't confine his journeys to the springs. To walk the towpath of an old canal which once connected the Ohio River with the Ohio Canal, he trips as far north as his native town of Lisbon, only four counties' length from Lake Erie. To see the Cumberland Gap, through which Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Trail, he journeys as far south as the point where Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia meet.

* * *

Equipped with learning, imagination, a naturalist's and a poet's eye, an enthusiasm for the drama of life, he walks the hills, the valleys, the Indian trails, the game-paths, the ridge roads of the Southern Appalachians. He records conversations, describes character, takes down folk-songs. He tells you what he had for supper: "side meat, fried eggs, green beans, hot biscuits, coffee, and above all, buttermilk." He sings the delights of "plum juice served in a glass with sugar and crushed ice on the year's hottest day." He notes the little things we all remember, "the graceful, the gallant, the always wistful gesture of farewell." When he asked a mountain man to name the sum he owed him for food and lodging, he records his host's Homeric reply: "My charge is that you come again." He repeats N. P. Willis's praise of Harrodsburg Springs, quotes De Quincey on Big Bone Lick, surmises that a particular natural bridge on the Cumberland is the bridge described in Chateaubriand's "Atala." He is admirably specific, allusive, discerning. The immediate juxtaposition of past and present in his book reminds one of the perspectiveless landscapes of the old Chinese painters. What they did in space he does in time, and with equal charm of effect.

R. M. H.

Timely Repairs

Claverly Street Put to the Test

WHERE that box came from I don't pretend to know. One morning Bettina Lake went out at 6:45 in her wrapper to get the milk and saw the box sitting there, and at seven when Mr. Lake sniffed the weather it hadn't moved. It was on the space between the sidewalk and curb. The street was Claverly Street, which of course you remember is Our Street. At nine o'clock when Mrs. Pycherley walked up to market she identified the contents.

"Why, what in the world—?" she said. And then she gave a queer look at the Lake's house. "I declare," she said, "carrot tops!" And moved on.

They were in a grocery box, the kind that is packed for obedient husbands to take home to commanding wives, and you knew at once they were carrot tops because there was here and there a slice of adhering carrot. And there they were, a public spectacle—on Our Street.

A larger box might have brought quicker action. It's the small nuisances that linger on in life. In this case perhaps the Lakes did not realize that Society had imposed on them an obligation. I can't say. All I pretend to know is that the box rested there two days and then, one morning, carrot tops and all, mysteriously moved down one house. It appeared before the Goodes.

A box of carrot tops. . . . Who wants such a responsibility? It is not the difficulty involved, you understand, but the sheer injustice of the thing. Why should the taxpayer be subjected to such anonymous indignity? An object better calculated to rouse suspicions it would be hard to imagine. Mind, I make no charges; let it be said here and now that there is not a scintilla of evidence to prove whose guilty hand moved that box. All I profess to say is that next morning the carrot tops had moved again; they were now firmly planted before the Pycherley house.

* * *

The Pycherley's were giving a tea that afternoon. I happen to know for a fact that one of their guests was that Regina Featherstonehaugh who is expected to do something handsome some day for Mr. Pycherley's Movement. Mr. Pycherley is organizer and executive secretary for the National Save Our Molluscs League. The Pycherley's are a rather frozen couple, with a little of the crustacean about them, though agreeable enough in their way. If they have a grievance in life it is against the Lake's dog, Booful, who buries bones under their Oriental Persimmon tree. Mr. Pycherley, in one of his rare loquacious moments, has been heard to remark that he dislikes dogs in general, and particularly any dog named Booful. Their other resentment is the Lammer cat. This is on the far side of them and is accused of singing at night. At least they assert it is Miss Lammer's cat (meow culpa) but Miss Lammer says it is some other cat.

Let me see, where was I? Oh yes, to be sure, you could hardly expect Mrs. Pycherley to sit by while Regina Featherstonehaugh got out of her limousine intent on doing something handsome for the Molluscs, and looked down through her pince-nez at a cardboard soup carton full of carrot tops! This part of the story is rather awful, but, shortly thereafter—the vacillating box moved down in front of Miss Lammer's house.

I propose to pass over the intervening details as rapidly as possible before drawing a final veil over what, I hope, will be the only incident of its kind on Our Street. That night the box of carrot tops came back to the Pycherley front lawn. The day after, the box leaped a whole three houses to the residence we call the Ark, inhabited on one side by the Luggerleys, who shovel the snow off their sidewalk, and on the other side by the Hacketts, who don't. By some quirk of fate the box was precisely on the dividing line of their property. If the responsibility for the waif were divided before it was absolutely bisected now. Young Mr. Hackett and the elder Miss Luggerley met on the street that morning and it was one of the most awkward moments on record when their eyes simultaneously discovered the box and then met each other as they stammered, "Nice day, isn't it?"

* * *

You will imagine by this time the emotional tension that gripped Our Street. Nerves were taut. A miasmatic cloud of suspicion rolled from curb to curb. Neighbor spoke warily to neighbor. Watchers lurked behind curtains. Everyone waited for the next spring of the crouching carrot tops.

Affairs might have continued thus indefinitely but for one thing. Our Street has a Prue Snaithe. Yes, it was she who marched forth then, clad in dignity and galoshes, grasped the offending box and proceeded to ring doorbells.

With mingled feelings each inhabitant now admitted cognizance of the box, and denied knowledge of its origin. As a joint enterprise it was promptly disposed of. The viper at the bosom of Claverly Street was thrust out.

Perhaps fate had simply placed it there to test the moral caliber of Our Street. Perhaps the purpose was to show again the heroic character of Miss Prue. At any rate confidence was restored. In the whole affair only one man was injured—Achille Ulysses Cosmelli, our vegetable man. For about a week now he has not been able to sell a carrot on Our Street.

R. L. S.

Compulsory Licensing of Patents?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I refer to Bill H. R. 9259—a bill to provide for compulsory licensing of patents.

This bill was introduced on Jan. 31, 1938, in the House of Representatives. It provides for compulsory licensing of patents three years after issue.

This bill cannot help solve any industrial problem, but on the contrary, its effect on industry would be definitely harmful. It would contribute further to the stifling of business initiative and impair still further confidence in industrial investment.

Many business concerns are spending large sums annually to employ chemists and engineers for research work. It certainly would not be an incentive to either maintain or increase technical employment, if competitors, by the payment of a small royalty, having spent neither time nor money to develop new products, could obtain the benefits of the work performed by those who have made large expenditures over a period of years.

It is not possible to exploit a new invention in three years and such a short period of exclusive right as proposed in the bill would not pay for the research work involved, the expense of prosecuting the patent and the commercial exploitation necessary to place new products on the market. It would be unfair to permit competitors to be in a position where they could take advantage, at a very low cost, of a demand created for them with someone else's brains and money.

Then, again, when a number of concerns manufacture the same article, as would be the case under a patent license, the article loses much of its value, as it is the exclusive feature that gives it potential value.

If such a bill were passed it would stifle research, because chemical or other concerns, instead of employing research chemists, would employ clerks to catalogue patents and would bend their energies to getting a license on those patents they felt useful to them.

It took the World War in 1914 to make the United States realize it was backward chemically, and as the result of that realization, the chemical industry made such tremendous investment in research and equipment, that this country is now the Number One world producer in chemicals and certain other products.

It has been said that a nation's greatness is measured by its technical advances, which affect every phase of its existence. Technical progress depends upon having a suitable incentive to bring about the necessary accomplishment. The bill spoken of above will destroy that incentive.

Instead of curtailing monopoly, the above bill would have just the opposite effect, since the incentive to patent new discoveries would be destroyed, and concerns would manufacture under secret processes. This, in itself, would bring about lawsuits, based on priority, and therefore further increase business hazards.

To date, smaller concerns headed by inventors, have an opportunity to grow and capitalize on their ability, but if this opportunity did not exist the larger concerns, manufacturing with larger units, would gradually force the smaller ones out of business.

From the above, one can clearly see the difficulty of government interfering in the direction of business. Government should only be felt in making sure that all people have an opportunity and having that opportunity, they must sink or swim according to their abilities and well directed work and activities.

New York — A. ALEXANDER

The Wide Horizon

Patents Mean Business

By Herbert B. Nichols

TESTIMONY presented before the O'Mahoney patent investigating committee, indicates that both the automobile and the glass industry have achieved financial success pursuing exactly opposite policies regarding inventions. Ostensibly, the inventions of an automobile concern are open to all competitors providing they reciprocate. The tendency in the glass industry has been to restrict the use of patents among a few manufacturers. Thus it would further appear that in the glass industry patents are used as private franchise to regulate production and stifle progress. One company, holding many hundreds of patents applying to glass-making was represented as making a profit of some 62 per cent last year.

But before any fundamental changes are proposed in the present patent law, which has stood up for more than eighty years without vital amendment, it would seem advisable to include in any study of patent practices a survey of the rise of industrial research and its relation to modern industry and the present high standard of living.

It will be found that "invention" as it was known in earlier days has grown into a new industry called "scientific research." The tinkerer whose sudden flash of inspiration produced a mechanical gadget or contraption to meet some definite need, has been supplanted by the trained engineer whose typical product is a complicated electrical device or chemical reaction. The trend of importance is away from the occasional, amateur inventor, toward one who works first with theories, and whose inventions, though largely his own, are really the product of some well-equipped laboratory where many men have contributed their special knowledge of technical details. Several concerns invest $1,000,000 or more annually for product research.

* * *

There is little doubt that if the books of many concerns were examined closely for any one year, it would appear that financial gains upward of 62, or even 162 per cent, had been made. But there would also be found years when there was little or no profit. Looking deeper into such a concern as the Hartford Empire Company, patent-holding corporation for the glass industry, its chief reason for existence is found in its safeguarding the interests of allied concerns whose research departments have made technical advances. The automobile industry has found it advantageous to "exchange" patent rights. It helps ease the bumps where rival research laboratories have engaged in a race resulting in the issuance of numerous overlapping or supplementary patents in which many companies infringe or appear to infringe on the rights of others. The same situation could exist in any industry for oftentimes many technicians foresee and work on possible improvements at the same time.

Hence the glass industry and many others have set up machinery whereby they are in a position to avoid the expense and delay attendant upon litigation, by arbitrating their interferences and exchanging cross-licenses through a figurehead or skeleton corporation. Usually such a set-up makes due allowances for the licensing of others and for the division of royalties in accordance with the research investment of the interested concerns.

Only a few years ago, all glassware had to be made by hand. A good blower could account for a few dozen bottles or jars in a nine- or ten-hour day. Today in a single machine (patented by the Hartford Empire Company) four globs of glass slide down an incline at the rate of once each second and milk bottles, jugs, jelly jars, fruit jars or odd-size bottles are born far faster than they are needed. So cheap has glass become that it seriously threatens the supremacy of tin in the affections of housewives.

* * *

Another question the Temporary National Economic Committee is seeking to have answered is whether or not useful inventions are suppressed. Here there has been much rumored, but facts are few. There have been, no doubt, many occasions when inventions were put on the shelf for a year or two—every automotive engineer knows, for example, that the rear-engined car is more economical and simpler than cars with motors under the dashboard, and he knows present trends are in this direction—but in every case, if the patented idea is good enough, it will be adopted.

Finally there's the question: Does the patent system protect the inventor? That, too, is worthy of deep investigation. Fundamentally the patent law was devised "to promote the progress of science and the useful arts" (secondarily benefiting the inventors) "by securing for a limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries."

In this way an invention is given the rank of "property," allowing its owner the right to secure capital investment if he can. If the safeguard of the law were not there, though many inventors would still invent, it would be difficult indeed to interest capital.

It must be remembered that every inventor is a radical. He is trying to persuade industry or the public to give up its way of doing things and adopt his. That applies to corporate research and engineering as well as to the chap who invents golf tees or bottle caps. The more revolutionary the idea, generally the more costly it is to put it across, and many are the expensive "bugs" that must be found and eradicated. If it succeeds, it is usually because the inventor did a good job *and* because capital saw enough chance for profit to warrant the casting of bread upon the waters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 28, 1938

The United States Checks Its Defenses

What Are American Vital Interests?

By Joseph C. Harsch

IS THERE ANY REAL DANGER to the peace and security of the United States? President Roosevelt has indicated that he will recommend a larger national defense budget for the coming year as the beginning of an increased American armament program. Judging from current indications, "national defense" is to be the number one plank in the Administration 1940 program. Instead of being a "reform" or a "recovery" or a "budget balancing" year, it is to be a "national defense" year.

What is the reason, and how valid is the alleged necessity?

At the outset it can be stated that the projected increase in American armaments has certain diplomatic purposes as well as strategic considerations; that it results from the combination of European changes and the advance of Japan in China; that it is predicated on the assumption that the rise of Japanese, German, and Italian military power has brought new considerations within the range of American interests which are believed to constitute a potential threat.

The case for arms increases rests on a line of reasoning applied to strategic considerations. The line of reasoning has two aspects—on one side a definition of vital American interests, and on the other side factors of uncertainty in the world which raise the possibility of threats to those interests. The conclusions depend primarily on the definition of interests. That definition as it exists in official thought in Washington today, partially stated and partially implicit, is as follows:

> For reasons historically accepted by public opinion the political and territorial independence of the Latin-American nations is considered vital both to the security of United States frontiers and to the security of American democracy

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

A Navy Adequate For What?

By Quincy Howe

FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS President Roosevelt has been pushing a program of naval expansion that he launched during his first six months in office. Every year, naval appropriations have reached a new peace-time high and total defense expenditures have increased from slightly over half a billion dollars during the first Roosevelt year to over a billion during the sixth. Furthermore, the bulk of these increases went into new naval construction with the result that there is now under way a ten-year plan embodied in the Vinson Bill.

The Naval Appropriations Act for 1939, passed at the last session of Congress, called for total expenditures of $546,866,000 and since then two supplemental appropriations have added nearly $50,000,000 to that figure. Sums like these give pacifists the shivers, but in and of themselves they do not amount to much. No other major power spends so small a proportion of its total income on defense as the United States. Several other powers with much more limited resources actually put more cash into their military and naval establishments. Why, then, do such well-informed publicists as John T. Flynn say that the President of the United States is fomenting a war scare in the American people and attempting to spend his way out of the latest depression by priming the gun instead of priming the pump?

In the Dec. 14, 1938, issue of The New Republic, Mr. Fynn quotes "from the lips of responsible men who heard the President say it" that Mr. Roosevelt told a recent group of visitors, "Look at Germany. There is not an idle man in Germany. They are at work in the armament industries."

Many Congressmen and Senators, many publicists and public men share Mr.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Two Views On Defense Needs of the United States in the Light of Munich

American Vital Interest? . . . By Joseph C. Harsch

Continued from Page 1, Column 1

as a form of government. For reasons not quite as old and not quite as fully accepted by public opinion it is considered essential to American interests that the United States possess absolute strategic control of the Pacific at least as far west as the Aleutian Islands-Hawaiian Islands-Samoa line, and in addition a sufficiently strong strategic position in the Far East to enable its diplomacy to exercise an influential voice in affairs of that part of the world in order that American trade may enjoy a reasonable degree of freedom and opportunity.

This is a range of vital interest accepted in Washington which American diplomacy seeks to maintain and which the country's armed forces are intended to implement. Arms are not solely to protect these interests from actual attack. They are primarily to give such effective implementation to the diplomatic objectives that they will not be threatened. They become weapons of war instead of weapons of diplomacy only when diplomacy seeks controversial objectives beyond the range of effective military implementation, or when there is a clash with a foreign diplomatic objective backed by sufficient force to make the challenge good.

* * *

Arms have peace-time uses within the range of vital interests. A Monitor correspondent recently returned from Latin America suggested cogently that battleships are ineffective against a charming, flaxen-haired German girl teaching Nazi doctrines to children in Central America. That is true. But American battleships—used fairly and wisely—do assure the Latin countries the ability to choose whether to accept or reject such teachings. They also assure American cultural diplomacy an opportunity to offer counter attractions. These may not prove as attractive to the Latins. But there is assurance that they can be offered so long as the potential strength exists to prevent any other nation closing the door to the counter attractions.

In the Far East, American arms equally have their peace-time diplomatic functions. They make the United States one important factor in the strategic equation which will influence the ultimate settlement in that area—make it theoretically possible to limit the degree of Japanese domination without actual involvement in war.

The other aspect of the case for increased armaments, the existence of possible threats to the foregoing definition of vital interests, arises from Munich—using that word in the sense of the succession of successful attacks on the post world war status quo culminating in the Munich settlement. Munich signifies the emergence of a new period in which force is a determining factor in relations between nations. In such a period the security of the interests of every nation depends on potential force. The interests of those without force depend on the tolerance of those with force.

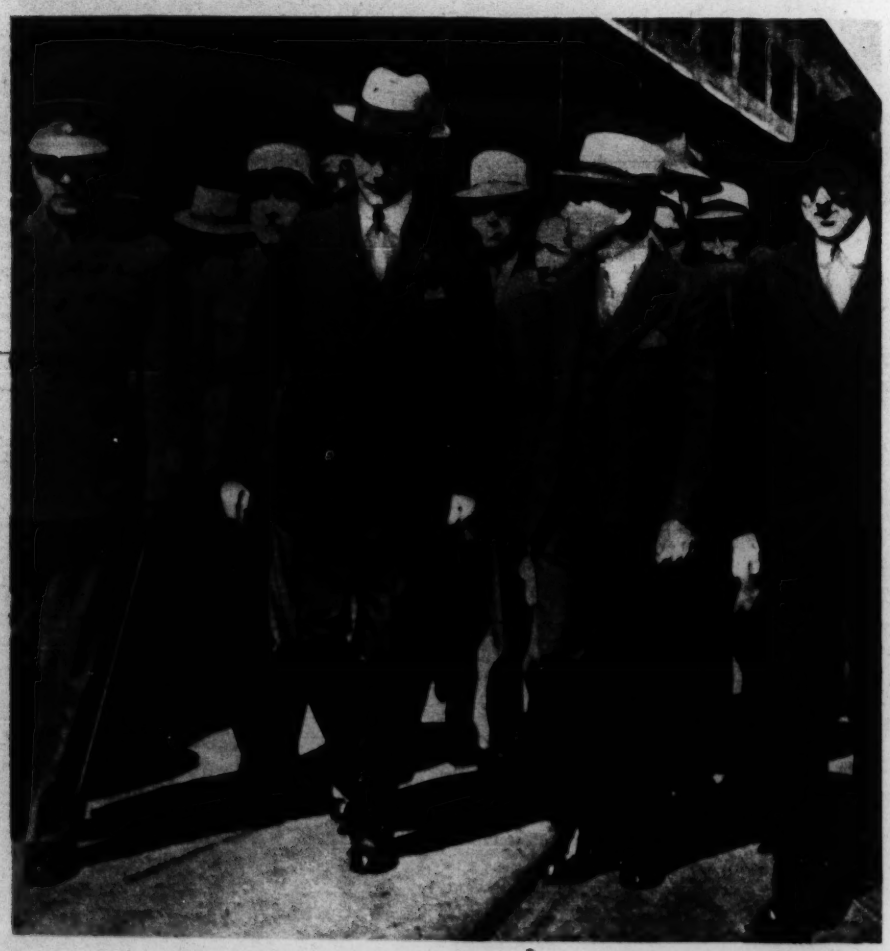
* * *

Munich disclosed not only the existence of certain specific forces being used to further individual national ends, but, more importantly, a new combination of forces capable of achieving ends which could not be achieved by each force acting independently. It is necessary to consider the ultimate potential range of this combination of force.

Germany, Italy, and Japan may continue to work together. Therefore every nation whose vital interests may possibly be threatened by that combination must either be prepared to redefine its interests, or consider its means of defending them. Such defense cannot be organized after a direct threat has developed. Effective armed forces require years of preparation. Battleships require four years to build. Military organization, trained personnel and morale take longer.

As yet there is no direct military threat from this combination to the vital interests of the United States. Germany is, and will continue to be for some time, preoccupied with continental expansion. Italy is absorbed in strengthening its position in the Mediterranean. Japan has its hands full in China. But all three have given signs of interest at some future time in objectives farther removed. If the three consolidate their immediate objectives they will possess greatly enhanced force. The strength which they could theoretically achieve within five years would give their combined force a range of effectiveness which could under certain conditions reach the area of vital American interests as defined in this article. If it is exercised at that point the outcome would depend on the military force which the United States will

(Continued on page 13)



Wide World

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IS SERIOUS BUSINESS THIS YEAR

The United States Delegation Arrives at Callao, Port of Lima. Left to Right: Cordell Hull, Head of the United States Delegation; Carlos Concha, the Peruvian Foreign Minister; Laurence A. Steinhardt, the United States Ambassador to Peru.

A Navy Adequate For What? . . . By Quincy Howe

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

Flynn's forebodings and generally choose the naval expansion program as the stick with which to beat the President. In doing so, they certainly inflate the real importance of the program to many times its actual size, yet it is equally certain that they underestimate rather than overestimate the dangers inherent in the President's program as a whole. These dangers do not lie in his comparatively modest building plans for the Navy—even after the excitement of the Munich Conference he proposed an increase of only $150,000,000 a year—rather do they lie in the fact that his program does not begin to be big enough to "implement," as the expression goes, the kind of foreign policy he seems determined to pursue.

* * *

To understand the relationship between foreign policy and national defense every intelligent American should read Major George Fielding Eliot's new book, "The Ramparts We Watch." The gist of Major Eliot's thesis is that the national defense policies of any nation must be rigidly co-ordinated with its foreign policy; he warns against embarking upon policies that cannot be enforced and against basing foreign policy on various imaginary alignments such as the late-lamented doctrine of "collective security" that do not exist.

In the case of the United States, Major Eliot argues for a one-ocean Navy—that is, a Navy large enough to fight off any overseas aggressor in the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean. He further maintains that such a Navy must be able to protect not only the United States but the entire Western Hemisphere. With some additions the President's program can meet these requirements, although it is impossible for the layman to make any specific recommendation, since even the experts have not yet decided what types of ships should be built.

It is, however, very much the layman's business to understand what any naval program can and cannot do, especially since most discussions of that program emphasize problems that have no bearing whatever on defense of the western hemisphere. To begin with, there is the widely accepted idea that a big naval construction program will end the depression. Some advocates of this theory care less about a big navy than they do about cutting down on WPA projects, about reducing Government expenditures, and about blocking the whole tendency of the New Deal to replace or compete with private industry. A naval building program not only takes money away from WPA projects and jeopardizes their success; it also pours money directly into private industry. Not being equipped to handle much more new building in its own yards, the Government will have to farm out more and more new naval construction to private concerns.

* * *

One may doubt that a naval construction program twice the size of that at present under way would give work to all those people now employed on WPA projects; one cannot, however, doubt that the inauguration of such a program would make it easy for the Government to discharge two WPA workers for every new man hired by private industry in connection with a naval building program. All of which would decrease the amount of money in circulation and aggravate the depression.

Just as a naval construction program twice the size of the one now in force cannot possibly arrest the depression, so it cannot do more than protect the New World. Major Eliot and all other experts on the subject agree that the United States would need a fleet, not twice but three times the strength of the one now under construction, to defend the Philippines against a possible Japanese attack. Yet even before the present program has been put through, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull make declarations of policy that it is physically impossible for the United States to put into effect single-handed and that no other nations have showed the slightest intention of supporting. It is here that we come to the heart of the problem.

On Oct. 5, 1937, President Roosevelt delivered his famous speech calling for a "quarantine" of aggressors. Secretary of State Hull followed him up with repeated declarations that the aim of American foreign policy was to "uphold orderly processes everywhere." Not only did the United States lack the naval equipment to carry out this policy; the nations that were supposed to help "quarantine" the aggressors preferred to make deals with them. The Munich Conference made a shambles of the President's "quarantine" doctrine; it created a new balance of power in Europe; it left no doubt that if the President still wanted to uphold orderly processes everywhere, he would have to go it alone and against much more powerful opposition than he had to contend with a year before.

Yet he went right ahead. He told the New York Herald Tribune's Forum on Current Problems on October 26 that the United States not only proposed to mount guard over the Western Hemisphere, he warned that "the whole of Europe and Asia and Africa and the islands beyond the sea" also concerned the United States if "the disaster of war" ever arrived. Now if these vague warnings have any meaning at all, they would seem to indicate that the President is contemplating a foreign policy far beyond the capacity of even his enlarged and as yet unbuilt Navy to enforce.

* * *

The amount of money that the Administration has spent during the past six years enlarging the Navy and the amount that it plans to spend should be somewhere near enough to accomplish the President's objective of "continental defense." At this point two questions arise: Will he confine himself to a Western Hemisphere policy and will he encourage the construction of a Navy for that specific purpose? The first question is one of general interest and to judge from the 85 per cent approval that the Gallup poll has given to Hull's foreign policy, the idea of concentrating on the Western Hemisphere appears to be popular. Quarantines and wider commitments, on the other hand, do not attract general support. The Gallup poll showed 70 per cent of the people favoring stricter neutrality legislation. Since Munich, the American people have lost what enthusiasm they might have had for quarantine a year ago but realize at the same time that complete isolation no longer can be considered practical politics. The present task of the Administration would therefore seem to be to work out a Western Hemisphere policy and to be on its guard against getting sucked into war in Asia.

What actual new construction the President may have had in mind when he spoke of spending an additional $150,000,000 is not known.

Meanwhile, it looks as if some of the vague enthusiasm for a bigger navy may be sluiced off into other channels. In the name of "national defense," which, as Major Eliot's book makes clear, should mean naval defense and nothing else, the Administration may put through a comprehensive program of industrial reconstruction and reorganization, embracing the utilities, the railways, and many big industries that would be needed in war but that would devote themselves for the moment to peace-time operations.

* * *

In the present condition of the world, no prudent American can take exception to the amount of money the Administration plans to spend on the Navy. As its technical plans unfold themselves, however, it will be important to see that the money does not go into vessels designed primarily to carry the war to distant continents. But what should really concern us is the foreign policy which determines the naval policy and here the alarmist has every reason to fear the worst. Indeed, the wisest course the Administration could adopt would be to call for an even larger naval building program, provided it announced in the same breath that it needed such a program to protect the Western Hemisphere and that under no circumstances would it attempt to use any of its fighting equipment in any European or Asiatic adventure.

French Popular Front in Retreat

Eclipse of Blum New Deal Attributed to Failure of Leaders to Control and Direct Demands of Workers for Quick Social Reformation

By Robert Marjolin

DAY AND NIGHT PREMIER DALADIER DOMINATED FRANCE
Under the Republic No Man Has Had More Power

Mondial, Acme

An absorbing question of the day is what happened to the coalition of French radical and liberal blocs known as the Popular Front, since it represented a technique that had possibilities of becoming widespread. M. Marjolin presents one view of the reasons behind the defeat of the Popular Front.

FRANCE'S POPULAR FRONT has come to an end, receiving its quietus at the recent convention of the Radical Party in Marseilles, and its final congé with the failure of the national strike. At the convention the Radicals—who in France constitute the most moderate of the parties of the Left—decided definitely and almost unanimously to break with the Communists. This decision was later translated into action in the form of a strongly worded letter stating that the Radicals "refuse to sit at the same table any longer with the Communists."

Thus came to a full stop what, I believe, was the greatest progressive movement France has known since the beginning of the Third Republic. Its disappearance leaves in many hearts as much regret as its appearance had provoked enthusiasm. How is this conclusion of an experiment which in the beginning was hailed as a triumph of liberty and justice to be explained?

* * *

As an enthusiastic adherent of the Popular Front from the beginning, and, in fact, as one who from June, 1936, to June, 1937, was in a position to watch its workings from the inside. I shall attempt to analyze objectively the principal factors within the movement which led to its collapse.

The simple truth is that, if the Popular Front finally expired at Marseilles, it had really been moribund for a long time. Only during the first three or four months of the original Blum Government, in fact, did it exist in the fullness of its force. By the autumn of 1936 economic difficulties were beginning to accumulate. Against its own will the Government was forced to devaluate the franc. In March, 1937, it became necessary to call in several orthodox financial experts to avert a monetary catastrophe. Finally, the fall of the first Blum Cabinet in June, 1937, marks the end of the active period of the Popular Front. Since then there has been a series of radical governments not differing very much in essentials from the cabinets that were in power before May, 1936. M. Blum's second Cabinet, early in 1938, was so short-lived it need not be taken into consideration. It is necessary to recall that the Popular Front drew its life and strength from two principal factors which had contributed to its formation:

1. The popular reaction against the fascist peril within France, against the violation of Republican legality of which the leagues of the Right were guilty in February, 1934;

2. The refusal to accept as indispensable the deflation policy practiced by the Laval Government in 1935, and the will to find a solution to France's social, economic, and financial difficulties without having recourse either to the compression of incomes or to devaluation.

Now, the elections of May, 1936, registered, not only the triumph of the Socialists and Communists, but at the same time the defeat and virtual disappearance of the Right as a political power. The real reason for the disappearance of the Popular Front must be sought in the failure of its economic policy.

Not only does the present franc represent a bare 40 per cent of the franc of 1936, but even at this low level, at the end of November, when this was written, it is constantly menaced. The deficit of the nation's budget has grown continuously. It may be expected to read 53,000,000,000 francs in 1939, out of a total estimated expenditure of 102,000,000,000 francs.

We must keep in mind these two characteristic traits of the Popular Front:

1. It was a spontaneous movement of the French masses, without any really precise program, and without any positively determined will. The Popular Front Governments, and particularly the Government of M. Léon Blum, never freed themselves, even in the technical part of their work, from this domination of the masses. They followed much more than they led.

2. The ideology of this mass movement took form eventually in opposition to any slightest notion of sacrifice or constraint. Its profound phychological root was a sentiment of generosity; its dominating idea, that of abundance.

I should like to survey briefly the three essential points where mistakes were made: devaluation, hours of work, the unbalanced budget.

First, I believe, every informed person, in May, 1936, was convinced of the necessity of devaluing the franc. Yet the Popular Front Government put off devaluation until nearly four months after it took office. Why? Simply because none of the political parties, and especially none of the parties of the Left that constituted the Popular Front, had the courage to say to the public—still obsessed by the memory of the inflation of postwar years—that devaluation was indispensable. I do not contest the rightness of most of the social reforms of the Popular Front; the paid holidays, most necessary of all the reforms, which was carried out without difficulty; the guarantees and collective bargaining rights accorded to the workers within the factories, which gave to the workers a proper sense of their own dignity. Nor do I protest against the salary increases in themselves. They were necessary, for the level of pay in certain industries and in certain regions of France was intolerably low. But the great fault of the Blum Government was to raise wages without having first devalued the franc.

Now for the 40-hour week. In France in 1936, the Blum Government found itself in this situation:

1. The Popular Front had promised its electors—and its electors were demanding imperatively—an immediate increase in income, that is to say also an increase in the production of merchandise of all sorts destined for the consumer.

2. The international situation made a massive armament effort unavoidable. This meant an ever-increasing quantity of labor must be devoted to the production of guns, ammunition, airplanes, etc.

3. Unemployment in France was relatively slight. Less than half a million people in all were without jobs. Those who had jobs were working an average of 44 hours a week, though the legal maximum limit was 48 hours.

4. The active population of France is constantly declining. It dropped by more than a million between 1931 and 1936.

5. Immigration of foreign labor, so important during the postwar years, had ceased. On the contrary, 150,000 foreign workers left France during the crisis.

6. French industry in equipment was 10 to 15 years behind the best equipped industries of other European countries.

In these circumstances it is easy to understand that the sudden reduction of working hours from 48 to 40 a week was a grave error which had to be paid for dearly. It was paid for by the failure of France to experience any standard economic recovery, because of labor shortage.

* * *

As for the last point, the state of public finances: a budgetary deficit is not necessarily an evil in itself. It can be borne without danger when the public debt has not reached an unbearable total, and when confidence in the nation's currency has not been shaken.

But despite this situation, the Blum Government let loose a flood of new and apparently useless expenditures. The result was the continuous depreciation of the franc.

It is because I ardently wished for the success of the Popular Front that I now allow myself to say that the men who were responsible did not display the necessary competence. They permitted themselves to become the playthings of mass movements which they had helped to unleash but did not know how to direct and control.

Wide World

THE FRENCH PEOPLE ARE STILL RESTIVE
They United During the Munich Crisis, Now Millions Suspect the Settlement

CERTIFICATE INCORPORATING THE WORLD WOMAN'S PARTY IS SIGNED Louise Pote

Seated Left to Right: Miss Jeanne D'Estimauville (Pa.); Mrs. Amy C. Ransome (Calif.); Miss Laura Berrien (Ga.); Miss Alice Paul (N. J.); Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell (N. Y.); Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley (D. C.); Mrs. Helen Hunt West (Fla.); Miss Naomi Wheeler (Mich.).
Standing Left to Right: Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock (N. Y.); Miss Anita Pollitzer (S. C.); Mrs. Burnita Sheldon Matthews (Miss.); Miss Martha Souder (Pa.); Mrs. Helena Hill Weed (Conn.); Miss Nina E. Allender (D. C.); Mrs. Helen Robbins Bitterman (Ohio); Miss Marie Moore Forrest (D. C.); Miss Ellen LaMotte (D. C.); Miss Alice Matthews (D. C.); Mrs. Rebekah Greathouse (N. J.); Mrs. George Mesta (Okla.).

Promoting a World Crusade

National Woman's Party by Means of a World Woman's Party Will Strive to Extend Hard-Won Victories for Equality

By Mary Hornaday

UNDETERRED by high waves of isolationism, the National Woman's Party is launching a new venture in international co-operative activity among women.

With organizations like theirs being dissolved in many nations and women leaders forced to flee, America's most militant group of feminists are branching out into a World Woman's Party, dedicated to preserving and extending the progress made since the Middle Ages in sex equality.

"The world is now so closely knit that it is no longer possible for any movement which concerns women all over the world to be localized in any one country," Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the new party, declares.

"We must work internationally," she says, "because the field of action has become international. We did not choose an international battleground. It has been created for us by the course of events, and we must govern ourselves accordingly."

The World Woman's Party, as its founders describe its scope, will not attempt to interfere with the fascist nations' treatment of women, but will provide a common meeting ground in the center of Europe to warn all nations to think twice before they take away women's rights. The party's charter states its object as "educational to the end that public sentiment throughout the world may be brought to recognize and establish liberty and equality without distinction to sex."

* * *

Under the leadership of Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell, its chairman, the National Woman's Party has started off the new organization with a $10,000 donation. Money to finance the new party is coming in, sometimes in modest amounts from nations where the woman's movement has virtually been annihilated.

Who are these feminists who dare to expand across the seas when many Americans are advocating withdrawal from Europe in every way possible? Alice Paul, their leader, is a Quaker, in whom burns a devotion to the equal rights cause. When a young woman, just out of Swarthmore College, she got a job in an English factory to study the industrial position of women. When the militant suffrage movement developed in England, she joined and was sent to prison. Then she returned to the United States to arouse American women to recognize their right to vote and to demand it. In 1913 she founded the National Woman's Party and for the next seven years, as its national chairman, worked indefatigably, putting the suffrage issue before the nation by means of parades, demonstrations, hunger strikes and picket lines that again sent her and her loyal band of workers to jail.

The suffrage battle having been won in 1920, Miss Paul and her followers began what they consider just as important, if perhaps less dramatic—a campaign to write into the Constitution an amendment putting women on an equal footing with men throughout the country in relation to existing legislation. Because of a disagreement among constitutional lawyers as to the effect of such a mandate and a division in women's organizations on the wisdom of such a sweeping move, the amendment has not progressed far in Congress. It still remains, however, a project close to the hearts of the Woman's Party, which has not been discouraged by Congressional apathy.

* * *

Meanwhile, since 1930, Miss Paul has been engaged in carrying feminists' views to international conferences. A treaty involving discrepancies between men and women workers in a number of nations, drawn up at The Hague in 1930 without the consent of the United States Government, convinced members of the Woman's Party that the time had come to extend their vigilance beyond the Capitol at Washington. With the United States taking part in more and more international activities, they felt it conceivable that standards in this country might be pulled down by co-operative action with other nations.

In their international endeavors, members of the Woman's Party became friendly with leading feminists from other nations, many of them visiting at Alva Belmont House, the party's Washington headquarters, from time to time. Miss Paul became a member of the board of the Equal Rights International, a member of the legal committee of the International Council of Women and the Women's Consultative Committee at the League of Nations.

"At first," says Miss Paul, "we thought we could carry on our international program through these existing organizations, but we find it unwise to put too much reliance on groups that may vanish overnight." As the position of women has become more and more precarious in foreign nations, many of the leading workers in these international groups have appealed to American feminists for aid and moral support.

So the World Woman's Party has been devised under American leadership. The enthusiasm with which it has been greeted by feminists abroad has heartened its American sponsors. Helen Granitsche, former leader of the Woman's Party of Austria, foremost women's organization in central Europe, and now a refugee, writes:

"If we can all get together and build up a great solidarity for the rights of women, maybe this thing won't come over the earth."

Erica Butler-Bowdon, English feminist, calls the party's establishment "an event of great international significance in the history of our cause, while Mrs. Emmeline Pethick Lawrence writes, "At a time like this nothing could be more encouraging to all who have the status of women throughout the world at heart."

Miss Paul sees a possibility that women's groups in the United States may bury their differences on such questions as protective legislation and the proposed equal rights amendment and unite to salvage and protect what is left in the world of the women's movement.

In the United States there have grown up two apparently irreconcilable schools of thought as to whether minimum wage laws, anti-night work laws and other social reforms are beneficial when they apply to women alone. The Woman's Party and certain other groups hold that such measures put women at a disadvantage in the labor market. Rather than meet these protective laws, they say, an employer will dismiss women workers and hire men in their place. The League of Women Voters and the Women's Trade Union League, on the other hand, have led a group of women's organizations sponsoring protective legislation for women. They take the position that half a loaf is better than no bread when it comes to improved working conditions.

These two schools have also had long-standing differences as to the best method of removing laws discriminatory to women from the statute books. The National Woman's Party would erase them all with one constitutional amendment declaring, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." Opponents of the amendment hold it would only result in endless confusion. They advocate instead gradual removal from state and national lawbooks of statutes that put women at a disadvantage.

* * *

In view of the present emergency, Miss Paul believes, American women should forget factional differences and stir themselves to combat the back-to-the-middle-ages beliefs threatening women's status in other nations. Otherwise, she warns there may, in the future, be no women's organizations in the United States to hold varying views as to how equal rights may best be achieved.

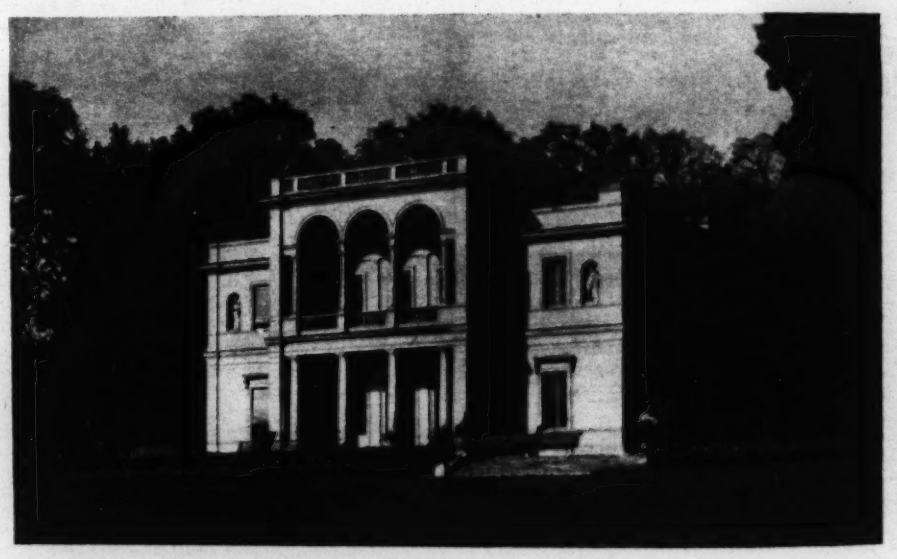
"In throwing our power into a unified world organization, we are not only strengthening the defenses of women in all countries but are bringing their strength into our own struggle against the perpetuation of injustices upon American women through international treaties," says Miss Paul.

Attempts to take away nationality rights, rights to employment, and even the right to contract when married are among the "injustices" in international treaties exposed and combatted by the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Katherine Boyle, of Nejeve, France, treasurer, and Mrs. Amy R. Ransome, Washington, D. C., assistant treasurer, have been elected to serve with Miss Paul during the coming year. Great Britain will be represented on the Board of Directors by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Erica Butler-Bowdon, France by Mme. Marie Lenole; Sweden by Mrs. Rickard Sandler, wife of the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Hannah Rydh, head of 38 Swedish organizations of women; Mrs. Margaret Cousins, of India, member of the executive committee of the All Asian Conference of Women; and Madame Emilie Graizier, of Geneva, noted Swiss woman leader. Membership of the board will be completed at the first meeting of the new party to be held in Geneva early in the new year.

Representatives of the new feminist group expect to arrive in the Swiss capital in time for the Jan. 3 meeting of the League of Nations Committee on the Status of Women. About April 1 they will take over their new headquarters on the banks of Lake Geneva and will begin to plan for a mammoth demonstration to be staged in June.

Founders of the World Woman's Party included, in addition to Miss Paul and Mrs. Pell, Jane Norman Smith, of New York; Anna Kelton Wiley, Laura M. Berrien, Abby Scott Baker, Queene Ferry Coonley, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Martha Souder, Anita Pollitzer, Helena Hill Weed, and Nina E. Allender, all of Washington; Helen R. Bitterman, of Columbus, Ohio; Pearle S. Mesta, of Oklahoma; Marie T. Lockwood, of Delaware, and Alma Lutz, of New York. All are members of the National Woman's Party.



A STURDY HOME FOR THE WORLD WOMAN'S PARTY—Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland

Mr. Biffle Would Not Be Baffled

Congress Will Reconvene, a Better Balanced Body, to Cope With Problems as Varied as the Nation and the Results Will Forecast Trends

By Richard L. Strout

IT HAS BECOME a saying around Congress these latter days that "you can't baffle Biffle." It seems appropriate in opening a discussion of what is probably the hottest fight ever faced by the Roosevelt Administration to say at the outset a few calming words about Leslie L. Biffle.

Mr. Biffle is the Senate "secretary to the majority." One of his jobs is to arrange the Senate seats symmetrically after each election. Theoretically in a two-party system the Democrats and Republicans are disposed on each side of the neutral center aisle. When the Republicans melted away, last session, like a chunk of ice in the July sun, to 15 in a group of 96, Mr. Biffle crowded extra seats tactfully over on the Democratic side, which left the Republicans with lots of leg room and wide open spaces of green carpet. Then gradually began a majority infiltration on the minority side that finally left the Republicans an island in a sea of noisy Democrats. But now the Republican minority has increased to 23, and things are going to be easier after this for Mr. Biffle.

Fortunately for Mr. Biffle, but less happily for a political commentator, he does not have to draw the hair-line distinction between New Deal Democrats and Conservative Democrats. He is only concerned with the two parties, Republicans and Democrats. But for practical discussion it is easier to visualize the American legislative chamber today as a three-party group. That is one of the two reasons why the coming Congress, starting Tuesday, Jan. 3, will probably cause more grief to Mr. Roosevelt than any that has gone before. The other reason is that the new session marks the legislative start of the 1940 presidential campaign.

Here is the party make-up of the two houses, with the figures of the last Congress in parentheses:

Senate			Gain or Loss
Democrats	69	(77)	— 8
Republicans	23	(15)	+ 8
Progressives	1	(1)	
Farmer Labor	2	(2)	
Ind. Republican	1	(1)	
Total	96		
House			
Democrats	262	(328)	—66
Republicans	169	(90)	+79
Progressives	2	(7)	— 5
Farmer Labor	1	(5)	— 4
American Labor	1	(0)	+ 1
Vacancies	0	(5)	
Total	435		

The foregoing figures of the Democrats oversimplify a complicated story. It is easier to see the picture if the Democrats are visualized as two parties. On matters of committee assignments, caucus, and the like, the party will act as a unit. But if any important New Deal measure comes up the cleavage is revealed, like a split in a chair leg, that does not show except when you lean on it. Then it gaps wide open suddenly. Mr. Roosevelt may get a fall from that chair. An approximation of this invisible fissure must needs be rough, but a good guess puts the real Congressional division about as follows:

Senate—New Deal Democrats, 47; Conservative Democrats, 22; Republicans, 23.

House—New Deal Democrats, 191; Conservative Democrats, 91; Republicans, 169.

If the Republicans and conservative Democrats make common cause, the tremendous paper majority of Mr. Roosevelt turns into a slim lead in the Senate (47 to 45); and into a minority in the House (191 to 260).

Some of the ablest men in the Senate belong to the Conservative wing of the Democrats, and they will probably make it harder for Roosevelt leaders than even shrewd Charles L. McNary, a skillful opportunist and official minority leader. This group includes Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, and Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, three implacable New Deal foes. The White House "purge" this summer has widened the party fissure. A trio of Southern rebels—Tydings of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, and George of Georgia—are all back in the Senate, un-purged. They have many Democratic sympathizers. It is the difficult duty of genial, burly Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who will doubtless be re-elected majority leader, to keep on amiable terms with these intransigent conservatives and by whatever means available get the New Deal bills through. But by the end of a second term most of the patronage is used up. Take it all in all, he has a pretty tough assignment.

Added to Mr. Barkley's problems is the presence of half a dozen presidential candidates in the Senatorial ranks. Taciturn Jack Garner has been mentioned. Bennett Clark of Missouri is another. Mr. George is another. And it wouldn't surprise many people if, nestled down somewhere in Mr. Barkley's own secret thoughts, is the idea that he might himself be an ideal compromise candidate.

Over in the House much the same picture could be drawn. Here the hard job of running a paper majority is Sam Rayburn's, of Texas, the majority leader, with the off-stage aid of Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama, who will doubtless be re-elected. On the minority side there may be a slight flurry over the selection of a successor to the post voluntarily vacated by Bertrand H. Snell of New York, who grew weary of politics; but it seems almost certain that it will go to wiry "Joe" Martin of Massachusetts. These Congressional party leaders all have certain common traits, Barkley, McNary, Rayburn, and Martin; they are shrewd, friendly, approachable, indefatigable men, possessed of essential human kindness, good humor, and untiring energy. As a group they are the manipulative-executive type rather than the thinkers of Congress. They have abandoned the sharp edges of the pioneer for the power of party management. These are the rare race of politicians whom other politicians pick as leaders.

So much for the composition and personalities of the New Congress. A word needs to be said about House organization. Republican gains of over 50 per cent mean proportionately more seats on committees, which means trouble for the New Deal. As a simple illustration take the vital bottle-neck of the Rules Committee. Last session it numbered 10 Democrats and 4 Republicans, and the new alignment will increase the Republican ratio. Four of the Democratic members, Cox of Georgia, Smith of Virginia, Clark of North Carolina, and Dies of Texas, are already pretty much against the New Deal. In conjunction with the Republicans they can practically halt legislation, and nearly killed the wage-hour bill last term. Even with the former chairman, John O'Connor of New York, "purged" by the New Deal, the situation is not greatly altered. A legislative impasse is more likely than ever.

How about the program before Congress?

At the outset come two controversial measures, the hold-over reorganization bill, and the rearmament program. The reorganization bill will come up promptly, following the joint statement signed by Chairmen Byrnes and Warren of the special Senate and House Committees, May 31, promising immediate reconsideration. Most detached observers agree that reorganization is a long-overdue reform; it has been fruitlessly agitated for 25 years. It seems a necessary condition, too, that the President be given large discretionary powers, if the department consolidations are to get anywhere. But it will take the bitterest sort of battle to get such power—and it is doubtful if the New Deal can win the fight. It may be a good preliminary test of strength for all that follows.

As to the rearmament program, the

(Continued on page 15)

Funnel of the Seven Seas

Into Busy Liverpool Come Raw Materials From the World's Far Corners But Efficient Handling Scatters Them Quickly Through Britain

By W. A. Gibson Martin

LIVERPOOL SWALLOWS ANYTHING and everything that comes in a ship—cocoa and rubber, sugar and oil, grain and wool, fruit and cotton—absorbing consignments to the tune of £170,000,000 a year and looking forward to the day when £200,000,000 will represent normal imports.

From across the Seven Seas come ships of many nationalities, all laden with choice produce from the five continents, and all eager to discharge their cargoes at England's western gateway. As if drawn by some irresistible force, these vessels gradually converge on nearing the English coast, and as many as 20 or 25 may arrive in port on a single day.

This means that a pilot must be in readiness to bring each ship up the Mersey's dredged and buoyed channel: a berth must be prepared, suitable for the type of cargo and provided with adequate road transport facilities, or warehouse accommodation, or railway sidings. Tugs will be required to tow the ship to her berth; and enough dock labor and dock machinery must be at hand for unloading and dispatching the cargo.

But, you may ask, how does a port like Liverpool handle such enormous quantities of raw materials? Where do they go, and how are they distributed?

Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK LIVERPOOL LINKS THE SEVEN SEAS

It all boils down to a question of organization, for the port has a well-designed dock system bordering its six and one half miles of river front. Handling a much bigger export trade than London, and second only to London in English imports, the port of Liverpool has equipped itself with up-to-date appliances for handling all types of cargo, supported by a distribution system unique in Great Britain. Let us follow some of these cargoes as they are discharged from ships' holds and distributed to the great manufacturing or distribution centers.

Here is a consignment of cocoa beans from the port of Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa. It is loaded into railway trucks and sent to Bristol or York or Bourneville, where, after undergoing various purifying and manufacturing processes, it emerges as chocolate or fine domestic cocoa. In 30 years, the Gold Coast's production of cocoa increased from 34 tons to 230,000 tons. Today, the Gold Coast supplies more than half of the world's demand for cocoa; and of this 43,000 tons is handled by the port of Liverpool.

West Africa also sends large consignments of palm kernels and nuts to Liverpool. These are transferred to waiting motor lorries and taken to the crushing mills, only a mile or two from the unloading berths. After valuable oils and other by-products have been extracted, the residue is made into cattle food.

America, Africa, Egypt, China, and India all supply Liverpool with a total of 500,000 tons of cotton every year. As a center for cotton buying, Liverpool has its famous cotton exchange, where bales are bought for "spot" and "future" deliveries. On arrival at the unloading berths, the cotton bales are taken by truck and railway to the great spinning and weaving centers in Lancashire, more than 2,000,000 bales being handled in the course of a single season.

The rubber imports indicate how a port can assist in developing industry. Realizing that deliveries of rubber might be required urgently at any one of a dozen factories between London and Glasgow, the Port of Liverpool authorities have built large warehouses in which consignments of rubber can be stored as they arrive. Thus manufacturers can purchase at prices "ex Store Liverpool" at rock-bottom prices, eliminating any unnecessary or duplication of transport charges.

As the rubber trade developed, Liverpool amplified its storage facilities; and today there are special tanks for storing the "latex"—a liquid rubber about the consistency of cream—at two different docks.

Mersey Docks and Harbor Board

A SPARKPLUG OF WORLD COMMERCE
Aerial View of "The Pierhead" in Liverpool

At the Fruit Exchange the consignments are sold within a few hours after the ship arrives. Fresh fruit, landed one morning, can be in the housewife's larder by 4 o'clock that same afternoon in places as far inland as Derby, Nottingham, and Leeds. More than 500,000 tons of apples, oranges, grapefruit, pears, and other fruits and vegetables come every year from the United States, Canada, Africa, and Australia.

A great wide commercial highway, opened by King George V in 1934, cuts boldly across country between Liverpool and East Lancashire towns, giving direct access to Manchester, around which is a population of 10,000,000 consumers, who rely upon Liverpool for regular supplies of perishable foodstuffs.

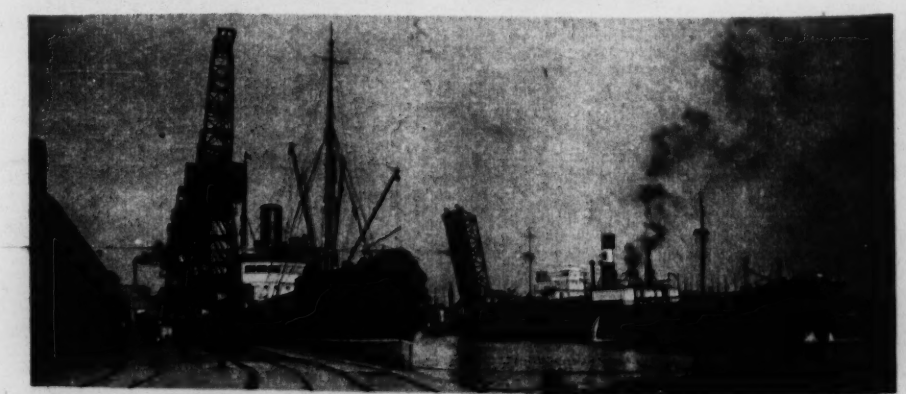
Sugar refining—an industry established on Merseyside almost 300 years ago—calls for many modern warehouses adjacent to the docks, and handles some 800,000 tons from America, the West Indies, and Australia. A constant supply of hides, mostly from South America, provides employment for dozens of tanneries on Merseyside. Wool—totaling more than 100,000 tons in a year—from Australia and India, are landed at Liverpool, consigned to the great weaving and clothing centers in Yorkshire.

All East India wool imports are conducted through the Port of Liverpool, being stored at a warehouse of 150,000-bale capacity. This warehouse has a display room on the top floor, with north light for the convenience of buyers, who come from all over Europe to examine the consignments and bid for lots at auction.

Oil and petroleum from the United States arrive in tankers, which discharge their cargo into tanks at the south end of Liverpool river front. One group of tanks, belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, have a capacity of 12,500 tons. Trading companies of American and British origin, more directly concerned with the import and distribution of motor spirit, have 29 tanks in use, accommodating 164,000 tons.

All these tanks can be connected by pipes to loading docks, simplifying the task of fueling an oil-driven ship. Molasses and copper, rice and iron ore, timber, etc., all come to bring the total import figure up to 15,000,000 tons for 1937. For two years past the receipts have increased at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year.

While striving to extend her import and export trade, the Port of Liverpool has encouraged the building of new factories within her borders. Among other industries fed with raw materials from the port are metal foundries and engineering shops, Britain's largest soap works, and the world's second biggest flour mills; while factories produce large quantities of matches and biscuits, preserves and confectionery, automatic telephones and traffic signals, overalls and ropes.



SHIPS THAT FEED THE HUNGRY MOUTH OF LIVERPOOL
Opposite the City at Birkenhead These Vessels Rest at Spacious Docks

THE NEW COMMANDMENT

By Linden E. Jones

IN A LARGE UPPER ROOM of a house in old Jerusalem, about the year 33 A. D., a small band of men were gathered together around the table on which food had been prepared. After partaking of the evening meal, the master of the feast arose, and taking upon himself the role of servant, forthwith began to wash the feet of each guest, a special sign of courtesy and consideration, an act of impartial love symbolic of mental purification.

Did those humble men then realize the portent of this simple deed? Did they foresee therein the new era opening for the world, wherein through one man's obedience to the law of Love, human thought would be permeated with purer ideals, so ending the false domination of hate and fear? Then Jesus said: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." (John 13:34.)

* * *

The men so addressed were no weaklings; they were courageous and no doubt could use the weapons of their day with no mean skill. But here was a true commander of men. He taught men that they were to combat hate and greed with the spiritual light and might of liberating Love.

That set a new standard: As I have loved you, so love ye one another. They who would obey this new demand must love spirituality more than personality. Truth and justice must be their creed, more of Love their need, and unselfishness their aim. History will show that on this basis a nobler civilization can be won, the world freed from human strife.

An Australian aboriginal was arrested by a police trooper for a misdemeanor, and was being escorted to the nearest local jurisdiction to stand trial. While crossing a creek swollen by flood waters, the trooper became separated from his horse and was in danger of being drowned. Instead of escaping, the native boy swam to his captor's assistance and rescued him with difficulty.

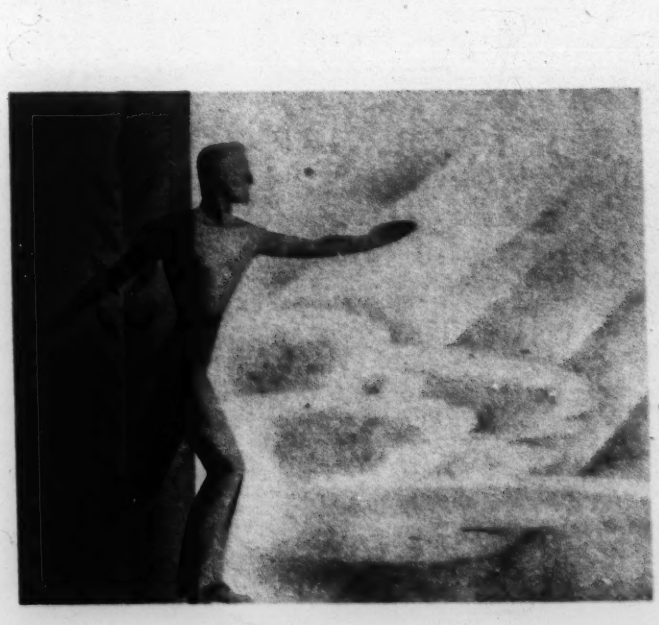
The new commandment obeyed will do more than save men physically. It will rescue them from the modern flood, the torrent of fears, half-truth propaganda and selfish educational theories. It will not leave men struggling in a sea of perplexity in the belief that physical might is right, that freedom means liberty to ignore or break the law, or that any philosophy which has no universal love in it will ever for long succeed.

* * *

Rather will the new commandment help us to love mankind by throwing to them the life line which draws their thinking to this solid ground of truth, that brotherly love is the true motivating force of man, reason the most effective human agency for good, and intelligent work for the general welfare the straight way to a better world.

Progress of mankind is retarded by disobedience to this new commandment or advanced by obedience to it. Obeyed, every home would be bright with duties well done, each individual helping others to be kind, temperate, charitable.

They who are the truest friends of mankind will not scoff at the idea of a world ruled by brotherhood, but they will hasten its coming by themselves giving constant obedience to the new commandment, as well as the Ten.



Water: When and Where Neede

Two Great Reclamation Projects, on Which Construction Now Has Started, Will Irrigate Californi Valley, While Controlling Floods, Generating Power, and Aiding Navigation and Ind

By Lewis Rex Miller

All Pictures From U. S. Bureau of Reclamation

SUCH BLUEPRINTS ARE THE STUFF OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION
The Site of Friant Dam Across San Joaquin River, California. Insert: Walter R. Young, Government Supervisor of the Central Valley Project.

THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC troubles, say the economists, arise not from lack of production, but from faulty distribution. There is, or could be, enough for everybody, but the difficulty is to get the needed things to the right places at the right time, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It's that way with water in California. California's big problem is water. Not that there isn't enough, but the difficulty is to get it to the right place at the right time. Southern California has largely solved this problem by tapping the resources of the distant Colorado River. Central and Northern California —the major portion of this second largest state in the Union—have set about solving it through the Central Valley Project, on which construction has commenced and which stands in the very top rank of the nation's reclamation, irrigation, flood control, navigation, and power projects, along with the Grand Coulee and Boulder Dams.

* * *

Total cost of this project by the time it is completed is estimated at $170,000,000. The enterprise is intended to be self-liquidating. Revenue from water supplied and power generated is expected, in time, to cover cost of construction and operation.

Here are some facts which give an idea of the magnitude of this enterprise. The United States Bureau of Reclamation, which is carrying it out, has been doing jobs of this nature for 35 years, including such gigantic projects as the Boulder and Grand Coulee Dams. During that period, the Bureau has completed reservoirs which are now irrigating 2,900,000 acres sustaining a population of 860,000 persons. But this Central Valley Project alone, when completed, will conserve water for an irrigation empire of 2,000,000 acres, populated by more than 900,000 persons. In other words, this one project will irrigate nearly 70 per cent as much land as the Bureau has reclaimed in all the 35 years of its existence, and will accommodate more persons than are living on all the projects which the Bureau has carried through in three decades and a half.

This great undertaking covers one third of the area of the Golden State and two thirds of all its agricultural lands. It is a combination of dams, canals, pumping stations, and power projects which, operating as a whole, will go far toward conquering two enemies that have been creeping in upon some of the richest land in the world: aridity and salinity. In part of the area served by this project, the water table has been sinking until there is danger of its reverting to the desert condition it was in when Pedro Fages, Spanish explorer, first looked down upon it from the Coast Range in 1773.

In another part of the area, the struggle is against salt water, which, when the streams are low, has been creeping into bays and rivers and seeping into delta lands which provide no small portion of the world's canned

eeded

California's Huge Central and Industry

fruit and vegetables. Fresh mountain water from the melting snows of the Sierra Nevada, of which there is an abundant supply, can conquer both drought and salinity if it can be put to work at the right time and in the right way. The Central Valley Project is designed to do just this.

What might otherwise seem a very complicated project appears simple when viewed in its broadest aspect. It is merely a problem of distributing water evenly throughout the year over a great flat-bottomed trough, 400 miles long from north to south and from 50 to 100 miles wide from east to west. Eastern rim of this trough is formed by the Sierra Nevada, which includes Mt. Whitney, highest peak in the United States. Its western rim is formed by California's Coast Range of comparatively low mountains, standing between the Central Valley and the sea.

* * *

The northern half of this trough comprises the valley of the Sacramento River, which flows from north to south; the southern half is the valley of the San Joaquin River, which flows from south to north. The waters of these two river systems meet and form a big delta of rich land before flowing into San Francisco Bay and out through the Golden Gate into the Pacific Ocean.

The Sacramento is a much bigger river than the San Joaquin. It is one of the nation's major streams, actually producing more water than the Colorado River. It has an annual runoff of 21,000,000 acre-feet, as compared with the Colorado's 16,000,000. Because the Sacramento is a bigger stream than the San Joaquin, it will have to supply most of the water for the Central Valley Project. Like most other rivers of the western United States, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin fluctuate greatly in volume from season to season. In the spring, when the snows of the Sierra begin to melt, they become raging torrents; two thirds of their annual flow escapes to the ocean in flood, and is wasted. But in the late summer and autumn, when the snows are largely melted and rains are few or, in some localities, nonexistent, and when the water is most needed for irrigation, the streams dwindle to a small fraction of their former size. It is the function of the Central Valley Project to smooth out these seasonal irregularities by storing the waters in two large reservoirs during the wet season and gradually releasing them where they will do most good in the dry season.

But it is not only a seasonal leveling off that is necessary. There must also be a distribution on a geographical and quantitative basis. The need for supplementary water in the dry season is much greater along the southern, or San Joaquin, Valley than in the northern, or Sacramento, Valley. Some of the water that comes down the Sacramento will have to be pumped up the valley of the San Joaquin.

The Sacramento Valley has twice as much water naturally as the San Joaquin Valley, but the San Joaquin Valley needs twice as much water for irrigation as the Sacramento Valley. Sometimes more rain falls in a day at Kennett, near the northern end of the Central Valley, than falls in a year at Bakersfield, at the southern end of the Valley. The Sacramento's surplus is going to be directed to meet the San Joaquin's shortage. That ought to make everybody happy.

* * *

It may appear strange that any such vast program is necessary in valleys that are already rich and fertile. They are indeed rich, but they would be much richer and the area of cultivation could be greatly increased if an even distribution of water over the entire area, and from season to season, could be attained. Relief from danger of alternating flood and drought would be a boon to farmers, and navigation to the inland seaports of Sacramento and Stockton, and farther up the Sacramento River, would be facilitated and regularized.

Most acute need for more irrigation water is at the southern end of the trough, where agricultural development has outstripped the unregulated water supply. More than 1,000,000 acres in the southern San Joaquin Valley face a serious crisis. The area has been depending for irrigation water on wells. The extraction of water from the ground greatly exceeds the average annual replenishment by rainfall and stream flow.

The other most crucial area is in the delta of the two rivers, where salt water has been creeping in from the sea. This is a more subtle difficulty to be overcome. The rivers empty into an arm of San Francisco Bay known as Suisun Bay. Not many years ago, industries established themselves on the shore of this bay when they found that its waters were fresh. But more recently the water has become brackish. It is not the sort of water you want to put in your boilers, and it is a kind of water that, when it seeps through the soil, spells ruin to the truck gardens that all but cover this land, which is a great asparagus country.

* * *

It seems reasonable to assume that if the flow of the rivers, especially the Sacramento, is maintained at an even level throughout the year, there will be no chance for the salty waters of San Francisco Bay to stage a march inland during the dry season. And to make sure that the farmers get fresh water for their fields, a big irrigation canal is being run from far inland into this area parallel to Suisun Bay.

What are the means by which all this is to be accomplished? First, and obviously, there must be reservoirs. And to make reservoirs, there must be dams. There will be two principal dams, forming two large reservoirs.

At the northern end of the Central Valley, near Redding, will stand Shasta Dam, for which a $36,000,000 contract has been let. It will be the second largest concrete dam in the world, both as to height and as to mass. Its only rivals will be Boulder Dam on the Colorado, which is higher, and Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia, which is more massive and longer.

Water stored behind Shasta Dam will be used, in addition to its employment for irrigation and improvement of navigation, to generate 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually, a demand for which is definitely in sight.

A pretty little problem, which has been solved in an ingenious fashion, presents itself in the fact that the Southern Pacific Railroad's line between San Francisco and Portland, Ore., runs through the Sacramento River canyon past the Shasta Dam site and through the site of the reservoir. Thirty-seven miles of this track will be flooded when the dam is finished and the reservoir full. It is therefore necessary to build a new railway line between Redding and Delta, Shasta County, at an elevation above the high-water level of the future reservoir.

But the Southern Pacific will not change directly from its present right of way to its new permanent roadbed. It will for a time use a temporary right of way through a big 1,820-foot tunnel which, later on, will serve as a diversion tunnel to carry the flow of the Sacramento River past the dam site during the second stage of construction. This tunnel is now being blasted through the west abutment of the dam site. As soon as it is finished, trains will be taken from the present right of way beside the river, so that they will not interfere with dam construction, and run through the tunnel while the new permanent right of way, above the high-water level, is being built. When the permanent right of way is finished, trains will cease to use the tunnel and the river will be run through it to permit continuation of construction work on the dam.

The time of large-scale employment will not be reached until several months after the start of work on Shasta Dam, begun early in September. The time of peak employment probably will not be reached for at least two years.

* * *

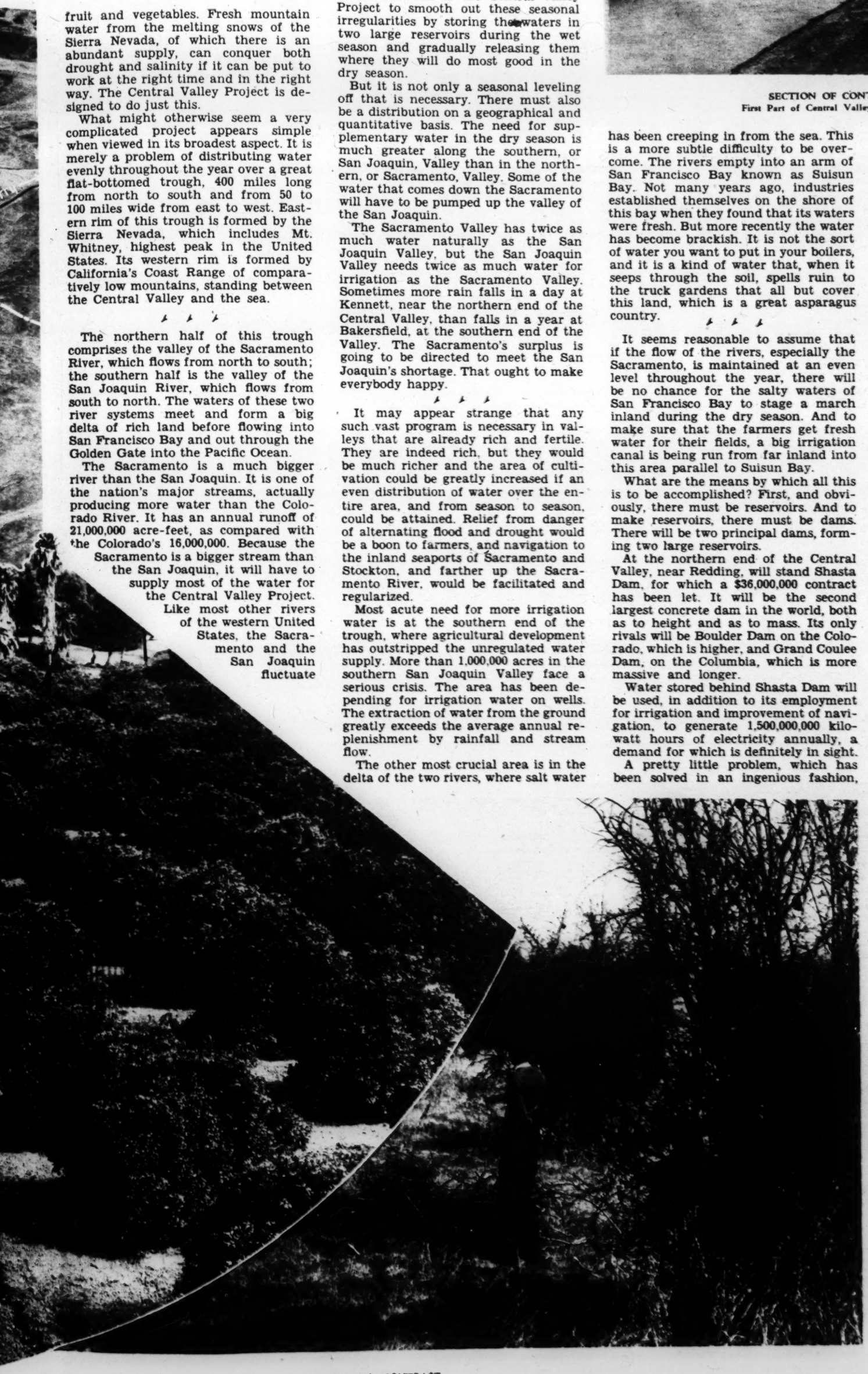
Three hundred miles south of Shasta Dam, near the other end of the Central Valley, will be the second reservoir, formed by Friant Dam, on the upper San Joaquin River, 22 miles northeast of Fresno. This dam will not be so big as the Shasta Dam, but it will measure about 3,300 feet, or more than eight average city blocks, in length along its crest.

Much of the water stored behind Friant Dam will be diverted southward to the most arid region of the Central Valley through the Friant-Kern Canal, largest of several canals included in the project. It will extend a total length of 157 miles. Another canal leading from the Friant Dam reservoir, the Madera Canal, will extend northward for 40 miles to the Chowchilla River.

To put it plainly, the limited water supply of the San Joaquin River is going to be stored up and distributed throughout the southernmost portion of the Central Valley, where it is needed most. Northern portion of the San Joaquin Valley will be taken care of by Sacramento River water, pumped up from the delta and distributed by a system of other canals. These include the Delta Cross Channel, which will facilitate the fresh-water sluicing of delta waterways, and the Contra Costa Canal, which will supply fresh water for industrial use in manufacturing plants along the south shore of Suisun Bay, and for domestic and agricultural use in other areas along its 48-mile course. One section of this canal has been built and the second section is now under construction. The San Joaquin Pumping System, an important feature of the project, will lift water in artificial and natural channels from the delta up the San Joaquin Valley some 135 miles.

This, in broad outline, is the Central Valley Project. What Boulder Dam, Parker Dam, the Colorado River Aqueduct, and the All-American Canal are doing for southern California, this project is expected to accomplish for the Golden State's great central basin.

SECTION OF CONTRA COSTA CANAL
First Part of Central Valley Project To Be Constructed



STUDY IN CONTRAST
Water in the Valley Causes the Desert to Yield Rich Harvests; Without Water, Orchards Become Brittle Twigs

Among the New Books

Some Modern Examples of the Communal Art—London Letter

Borneo Jungle, edited by Tom Harrisson. Lindsay Drummond. 15s.
Van Gogh's Letters, to Emile Bernard, edited by Douglas Lord. Cresset Press. 15s. New York: Museum of Modern Art. $2.50.
Studies in a Dying Culture, by Christopher Caudwell. Bodley Head. 10s. 6d.
Seen in the Hadhramaut, by Freya Stark. John Murray. 21s. New York: Dutton. $5.
Tender Only to One, by Stevie Smith. Jonathan Cape. 5s.

LONDON

THE OLD IDEA of the Age of Reason, that it is possible for one man to know everything, is slowly disintegrating before the increasing specialization of our times. It is still, however, a strong unconscious force, if only because solitary specialization is ultimately anarchic and man is a moral being. One solution is the communal; and in natural science conditions have encouraged it. In writing this, orchestration has been tentative. There was the recent communal book of the Russian explorers in the Antarctic and there are Mr. Tom Harrisson's rather theatrical and ill-coordinated Mass Observers who, quite properly, shock the world of trained research. Under his editorship, a more select team than usual have done a corporate book, called "Borneo Jungle." There is a good deal of rather obvious and attitudinized de-bunking in this book, due to the present English passion for "tough" America and a marked flair for publicity. Communal effort in writing is still in the stunt stage and will not do anything good until it has got out of it. The films—the outstanding modern example of communal "art"—had to pass through this phase before they achieved anything.

* * *

There has been a revival also, latterly, of talk about a communal novel. We are still discussing it and so far what may be called the Unity movement is pretty anarchic. I imagine painters must have had the same discussions and there is an interesting reference to the aspiration in Van Gogh's letters to Emile Bernard, of which Mr. Douglas Lord has made the first English translation in a handsome volume. One of the greatest letter writers, Van Gogh's special quality is that he writes with the single-mindedness, almost the fanaticism of the artist. Turning from religion to art, he put all the intensity of a religious temperament into his art; where others are urbane, sociable, eclectic or completely composed in their adaptation to the world, he writes, as he paints, with the single fervor of a prophet. In consequence, one finds in him a startling, prophetic sensibility to the problems which face artists of all kinds in our generation and, if his utterances sound contradictory, it is merely because he feels the conflict between present and future in himself. On the communal question, he has three views. One that the artist is an outcast; then he writes (it is 1888):

> More and more it seems to me that the pictures which must be painted to make present-day painting completely itself and raise it to a height equal to the serene peaks which were attained by the Greek sculptors, the German musicians and the French novelists, are beyond the power of one isolated individual. They will therefore probably be created by groups of men combining together to execute an idea held in common. One person may have a superb control of colour, and be lacking in ideas. . . . This is the great reason for regretting the lack of communal feeling among artists who criticize and persecute each other without, happily, ever being able to annihilate one another.

The third view is less religious and more critical; it has an obvious point today. The idea of a sort of free masonry among painters displeases him, he says. He is out for something more than mere dogmas "which, far from arranging matters, give rise to endless disputes." The best thing is to wait and let the idea crystallize naturally if it will.

Van Gogh is almost too good an opportunity for the Marxists, but I would like to have seen what a critic of the massive force of Mr. Christopher Caudwell would have made of him. But Caudwell was killed serving with the International Brigade in Spain. It would be easy to ridicule the really horrible chunks of writing which stick out of the philosophical passages of this book; but one is resigned now to the lumps in the Marxist porridge, and Mr. Caudwell had, in any case, something else. His intellect was powerful, though reiterative. Shaw, T. E. Lawrence, and Freud are his subjects, the now conventional game. There are essays, too, on pacifism, love, and liberty. His central theme, firmly but not insensibly argued, is the familiar one that bourgeois liberty has passed its great creative peak, and has now degenerated into anarchy; there is freedom only in communism, because freedom is not the product of the instincts but of social relations themselves. This is a provocative book and revolutionary, of course, in design.

* * *

I find myself in agreement with a good deal of what Mr. Caudwell has to say; but, like all absolute and dogmatic criticsm, it is apt, as the study of T. E. Lawrence shows, to oversimplify and to neglect things which look like imponderables—racial and psychological elements — whose social background lies so much further back than immediate class considerations.

With a brief and mainly historical introduction, Miss Freya Stark gives us a magnificent collection of large photographs taken on her latest expedition in the Hadhramaut. With their tall, square, flat-roofed houses of many windows and stories, the towns of the old spice road have a momentary air of the American cities, until one comes closer to the elaborate doorways, horseshoe arches, and encrusted carving. Both as an architectural and human record, this is an engrossing book.

"Tender Only to One" is a new collection of the droll, pathetic, macabre verses of Miss Stevie Smith, with their Lear-like illustrations and their air of hanging like broken and heartless dolls halfway between ballad and the cautionary tale. She is especially good at broken-backed epigrams:

> Ceux qui luttent ce sont ceux qui vivent.
> And down here they luttent a very great deal indeed,
> But if life be the desideratum, why grieve, ils vivent.

V. S. PRITCHETT

America's Shameful Waste of Soil

Behold Our Land, by Russell Lord. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

ONE OF THE BENEFITS of the depression was that it stirred Americans to a necessary stocktaking in many divisions of the national economy. This time we couldn't evade the problems of the here and now by walking out on them to new lands. Of those problems none is more vital than that resultant from the shameful waste of soil.

In simple, non-technical language Mr. Lord tells the story of erosion in the United States. He writes with his eye on the land. He has been everywhere, and seen with the eye of the trained agriculturist the results of erosion: he has visited the East, South, Midlands, and the West. Without being an alarmist, he paints a picture I shall never forget. Never again shall I watch a farmer cultivating a corn patch on a sharply slanting hill but I shall see the gullied, topsoil-less waste that hillside is doomed to become. Never again shall I see a yellow river simply as a muddy stream. I know now that in that yellow water runs off the lifeblood of the land.

* * *

Poets sing of the permanence of earth, but the immobility of earth is an illusion. The earth moves, slowly, flows, from mountain to sea, and, if man disturbs the natural balance of soil-making and soil-erosion, disaster results. Man's knowledge of soil conservation is as old as history. Forty-six centuries before we began to wrestle with the problems of flood control, the Chinese had a proverb: "To rule the mountain is to rule the river." The Bible prophesies the dangers of erosion, the Greeks had a name for it, historians have ascribed the fall of the Roman Empire to racked lands and recession of water in the Mediterranean Basin. The socially intelligent Swedes had a national forest law as early as 1600. Jefferson and Washington were not blind to the evils of the one-crop tobacco and cotton systems of Virginia. Patrick Henry said something more specific and valuable than "Give me liberty, or—" when he declared, "He is the greatest patriot, who stops the most gullies."

* * *

No, the problem isn't new, but the widespread knowledge of its existence and the necessity for doing something about it, is. Destruction of forests and grass lands, overplowing and overgrazing, the evils of the one-crop system, heedless mismanagement and waste have taken from one-quarter to all the topsoil off one-third of the national area of the United States. We must act, we are acting, and there is comfort in the thought that the skills which have so greatly accelerated erosion are at our command to stop and heal gullies, replant forests, clear rivers, and develop crops, like the sorghums, which will hold down the soil.

This is a fascinating as well as an important book. In it Mr. Lord has written a profile, a character sketch of the land from its emergence as mountains to its disappearance as silt in the sea. His account is rich in historical perspective, savory in style with the metaphor of the Middle West. For its form I have only one adverse criticism: Mr. Lord often attempts to write of the whole subject at one time. The result is that we read in circles, not in a straight line from one subject to another. But those circles are illuminating. As William Allen White well says in a one-page foreword, here is a new way and surely a wise way of looking at a country.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Prize Stories of 1938

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1938, edited by Harry Hansen. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.50.

A NOTICEABLE FACT about the stories in the current volume chosen by the O. Henry Memorial Award Committee is the Americanism of their contents. Of course, these stories, having been written by Americans and published in American magazines, might be expected to show signs of their origin, but that has not always followed. There was a time not long ago when cosmopolitanism, or adventure in strange places, was the preferred fashion, and short-story writers ranged over the whole world for their material, the farther away and the stranger the better.

* * *

It is also true that much good fiction, long or short, is of no country, and is universal even when it has embroideries of local color.

Of the 15 stories in the "O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1938," no fewer than nine could not have been laid in any other than an American setting. They spring from the peculiar nature and composition of life in the United States and are as native as codfish cakes in Massachusetts.

"The Happiest Man in the World," which won for Albert Maltz the first prize of $300, is a story about unemployment, a condition by no means limited to the United States, but of a type intrinsically American in its implication of great distances and in the kind of job that Jesse Fulton was happy to take.

The second-prize winner, "Fire and Cloud," by Richard Wright, presents an aspect of the racial problem of the South. On the other hand, John Steinbeck's "The Promise," which won the third prize, might have happened in any land where boys know and like horses.

Flesh and bone of America are Stephen Vincent Benét's folk-tale, "Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer"; likewise Maureen Daly's story of her own generation, "Sixteen," and "The Amazing Mystery at Storick, Dorschi, & Pflaumer, Inc.," by Daniel Fuchs. Caroline Gordan has told another story of the Southern Negro in "The Enemy." In Hamlen Hunt's "Only by Chance Are Pioneers Made," a New England girl of the present day finds a place in this great land where she has to face the same kind of hardships that her great-grandmother knew. Elick Moll's "Memoir of Spring" is genuine Greater New York, and Jame Still's "So Large a Thing as Seven" is a Southern mountain tale.

* * *

There is nothing startlingly novel in this Americanism. Authors have for some time been looking around home for their subjects. The great writers have always done that; but nevertheless there is a little significance in the fact that so many of the stories in this collection have their roots deep in their native environment.

This is the twentieth annual O. Henry Memorial Award volume, and the sixth to be edited by Harry Hansen. The judges this year were Irita Van Doren, editor of Books; Fred T. Marsh, magazine writer and reviewer, and Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

Generally speaking, the stories are less experimental and "modern" in form than those in Edward J. O'Brien's collections.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Another Subject for the Biographer, Maurois

Chateaubriand: Poet; Statesman; Lover. by Andre Maurois. New York: Harper. $3.50.

MONSIEUR MAUROIS has dedicated his talent as a biographer hitherto chiefly to certain great English figures: Shelley, Byron, Disraeli. His interest in the poets of the English Romantic Movement has at length directed his attention to the French man of letters who ushered in the Romantic Movement in France and who has claims to be considered a sort of pre-Byronic Byron, or rather an expression of Byronism before Byron was known or the adjective invented. Chateaubriand was in middle life fascinated by the meteoric career of his young English contemporary. He recognized that his "René" had points of similarity with Byron's "Manfred" which were too close to be set down to mere coincidence. He wrote about Byron and somewhere expresses something like pique because the English poet nowhere in his writings refers to him. (Actually, Byron does once mention Chateaubriand in an obscure note.) The analogies between the two men of genius are so remarkable that it is somewhat surprising that M. Maurois makes nothing of them in his book; in fact, he refers to Byron only once or twice and then quite incidentally.

* * *

As he has grown in years and experience, M. Maurois has become a more serious and subtle writer. There is some natural loss in vivacity in the present biography as compared with his first great success, the romantic fictionized life of Shelley. The life of Byron was a weightier book, less flippant than "Ariel," more sympathetic and more sincere. Sympathy, sincerity, weight and gravity are characteristics of this new work. A great deal of investigation has been done of recent years on various aspects of Chateaubriand's character and career, and in Paris there exists a society dedicated to the purpose of making available to scholars the results of special studies along various lines. But there is no modern comprehensive biographical and critical study. The poet-statesman's autobiography, entitled "Memoirs From Beyond the Tomb," though in some respects his most remarkable work, is, as M. Maurois remarks in his preface, far from trustworthy. In writing it in old age, Chateaubriand was not only picturing himself as he desired posterity to see him but was also attempting, not without a certain success, to fashion his career into a work of art. The "Memoirs" must be used by any modern scholar, but they must be used with caution. M. Maurois tests them by documents and by contemporary witnesses at every stage of the long history. This biography is far from being a mere paraphrase of the autobiography.

Photo by Eric Schaal
ANDRE MAUROIS

"I was burdened with a superabundance of life," said Chateaubriand; and he expended that vitality through many years and in many activities. His character was bewildering in its many-sidedness. M. Maurois traces to his Celtic blood certain of these qualities, especially his melancholy and his love of independence. To his father he owed his pride of rank, his violence, his taste for adventure; and to his mother his kindliness, his sudden spontaneous gaiety, his love of literature. The romantic environment in which his boyhood was passed gave him that love of nature and of solitude and that sense for the grandeur of the Past which he expressed in his writings and handed on to the younger generation of Romantics.

He was a far traveler. Not only did he spend seven years in exile in England as a Royalist émigré, but he did what was far rarer among French gentlemen of his age: he made a voyage to America and penetrated some way into the interior of the continent, apparently not really enjoying the adventure while it lasted, but enjoying by anticipation the telling of it when he returned home. The chief facts of his career are familiar to everybody: his resounding success with the story of Atala and the story of René (to the latter tale M. Maurois devotes strangely little attention); the effect in the "Génie du Christianisme" to demonstrate the superiority of Christianity as an influence upon culture as compared with paganism; his relations with Napoleon, who tried to win him completely to his side; his relations with the Bourbons, who treated him ungratefully and to whom he remained gallantly loyal after their final ejection from the throne in 1830; the public offices which he held as minister and ambassador; his travels in the East and in Spain; his official sojourns in Berlin and London; his dejected retirement during the bourgeois monarchy; and his passing from the scene at the very moment of the Revolution of 1848. He is perhaps most appealing, not during the years of his greatest fame, but when retirement and disgrace gave to his declining years "that fierce and leonine nobility" of which M. Maurois writes. The biographer notes, needless to say, that this disgrace was purely voluntary; for, if Chateaubriand had chosen to rally to Louis-Philippe, no writer would have been received with more gratitude and respect. But he chose to remain loyal to the elder branch, now exiled, of the royal house.

* * *

M. Maurois has given us an elaborate portrait, painstakingly drawn and documented. There is much, but not too much, about Chateaubriand's numerous love affairs. The analysis of his writings might have been carried somewhat further. As it is, the man rather than the writer is what chiefly interests us. A man of mixed intentions and impulses which pulled him in various directions; but fundamentally a character of force, honor, and genius; not one of the world's supremely great men of letters or of action, but one notable in his generation and still memorable in ours.

The Book Window

Selections From the Poems of Robert E. Key. (Pickering & Co., York, England.) A pleasant and companionable collection of the writings of this English poet whose work, whether it is concerned with men or with the beauties of the world in which they live, is notably uplifting, sensitive and tender. Many of these poems have previously been published on the Home Forum Page of this newspaper.

The Oxford Companion to Music, by Percy A. Scholes (Oxford, $6.50). An important one-volume dictionary of music and musicians, written by a distinguished musical scholar. More than 1,000 pages in length, it covers its subject from earliest recorded notation down to the present. Illustrations include musical quotations.

Insecurity: A Challenge to America, by Abraham Epstein (Random House, $4). A revised edition, including an analysis of the Social Security Act and the latest state legislation.

Translations From the Poetry of Rainer Maria Rilke, by M. D. Herter Norton (Norton, $2.50). German and English versions on opposite pages.

The Collected Poems of Laura Riding (Random House, $4). With 10 full-page illustrations by John Aldridge.

A Labrador Logbook, by Sir Wilfred Grenfell (Little Brown, $1.75). Quotations for each day in the year.

Jazz Journalism, by Simon Michael Bessie (Dutton, $3). The story of tabloid journalism.

Not Quite Explaining Botticelli

Tuscan Spring: A Portrait of Sandro Botticelli (1444-1510), by James Cleugh. Collins. 8s. 6d. net.

THE OUTLINE OF Mr. Cleugh's story is faithful to all the known facts of Botticelli's career: the rest is fiction that is perfectly probable, and that is designed to throw light upon the painter's character. It is a character that, as it can be deduced from his art, is in several ways a problem. For at times Botticelli's work is intensely subjective, charged "with poetical musings and philosophic questionings"; while at others it appears to be divorced so utterly from all didactic, and all naturalistic intent, as to reach a peak of "absolute art," of purely decorative achievement, that renders him a pioneer unique among his fellows.

In attempting to explain these contrary attitudes, Mr. Cleugh sees the painter as a man who, fundamentally, feels "expression," as opposed to symbolism or naturalism, to be the aim of art. It is, moreover, the remote and almost mystical concept after which he gropes; but, under the influence of his times, in particular under that of Leonardo da Vinci, and later of Savonarola, he is drawn reluctantly to more "intellectual" expression, and even toward the method of the representational school. But midway in his career, the intensity of his devotion for Simonetta Vespucci inspires him, as Dante was inspired by Beatrice; he gives full rein to the ineffable flights of his imagination, and produces "Primavera," and "The Birth of Venus." Supreme as decorative work, they have hitherto defied efforts to extract a "meaning" from them; but it is Mr. Cleugh's contention that there was such. That Botticelli's real motive was far more than that of revelling in beauty of line, that his Madonna-like Venus, with her resemblance to Simonetta, is profoundly significant; that these are pictures "enshrining all he could dream of his . . . lady," an apotheosis of her as Venus—but a Venus born "as the Greeks imagined her . . . from a sea of trouble," and yet "for ever journeying to the redemption of yet another troubled sea, the sinful folly of mankind."

Mr. Cleugh is not, of course, original so far as concerns the main line of his arguments. His feat is to have rendered his character acceptable; and to have given us in Botticelli's pursuit of his vision, and in his constant, half-involuntary, opposition to the artistic dogmas that beset him, a conflict that is both significant and moving. In the end the painter, conscious that he has failed, that the ideal has eluded him, has his eyes opened, by a chance remark of the youthful Raphael, to the real nature of the problem that confronted him; and at this culmination the story strikes a genuinely tragic note.

Mr. Cleugh has succeeded nearly, but not quite as well with his background as with his central figure. The portrait of Leonardo, and the many sketches of other historic figures are competently done. The Florence of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and of Savonarola, is touched in vividly; and if the excitement and the splendor, the volcanic burst of brilliance and genuis that is the Renaissance, are not adequately suggested, the author has at least given us a brightly colored pageant that is, perhaps, sufficient for his purpose. His book is an interesting study which, apart from any value it may have as constructive criticism, fulfills the main necessity here, and is a sound and entertaining piece of imaginative writing.

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A Princess Who Ranks as Diplomat

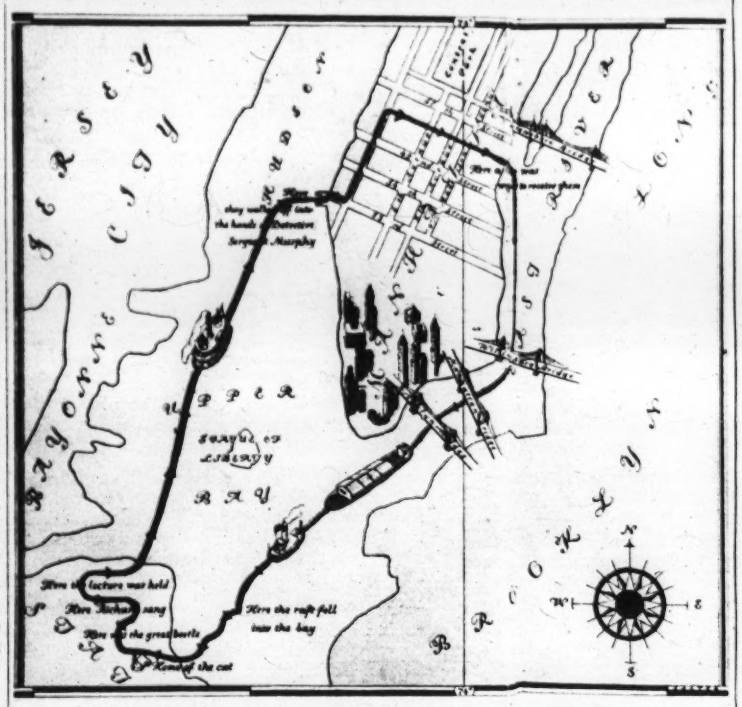
Princess Lieven, by H. Montgomery Hyde. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW once claimed that "woman reduces us all to a common denominator." And tall, gaunt Dorothea Benckendorff's sober-romantic life seems to prove it. Perhaps Dorothea, Princess Lieven at 14, typifies the exception, for she was wife, diplomat, politician, hostess, ambassadress to kings, chancellors, and prime ministers Among the persons perpetuated in history who were among her confidants and servants we find Alexander I and Nicholas I of Russia, George IV of England, Prime Minister George Canning, Viscount Robert Castlereagh, François Guizot, Prince Metternich, the First Duke of Wellington. Dr. Hyde, having had access to the huge legacy of diaries, letters, and reference works, has collected here all the facts, arranged them chronologically, and presented them neatly and adroitly. There are passages that are stirring by the strength of what is happening, but the biographer often falls or perhaps does not wish to transfer into words the obvious charm and sparkling brilliancy of his subject's thought.

This biography definitely establishes Princess Lieven's deserved place in the literature of early nineteenth-century diplomacy. Dr. Hyde does well in keeping the vivaciousness of the intimate and confidential happenings in which not her husband, the appointed Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but she, exerted influence and pressure. For does not Greece owe its independence, at least in part, to her? Did not her candidate become first king of the Belgians? Did she not influence English politics as she did Prussia's, Austria's, and France's affairs? Princess Lieven—like her great predecessor and model, Madame de Sévigné—"breathed an extraordinary passion for politics . . . she lived for politics. They were her life-blood. The extent of her influence astonished . . . contemporaries, and it may well make posterity wonder. Nevertheless she was a patriot" . . . with "a strong desire to exert her influence in her country's interest." To what, then, may we attribute her success?

"Intriguer, scandalmonger, mischief-maker—there was something of all these in her character," says the author. "She was an arrant snob and reactionary." She confided to her brother in 1830: "The democratic turn taken by things in France disturbs me greatly." Cruel in judgment, fond of friendship, a keen sense of humor, and a truly grand manner—this is a photograph of a woman, in whose life we meet history.

Dr. Hyde has given us more than a scholarly biography, told in the spirit of its characters; he has lifted the veil on a rare woman and, by it, on a period of history that remains clouded in its court intrigues. B. E. N.



TAPIOLA'S PILGRIMAGE THROUGH END PAPERS

Fable of This Modern World

Journey of Tapiola, by Robert Nathan. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.75.

ROBERT NATHAN calls his "Journey of Tapiola" a novel. It is that, in the sense that Aesop's Fables are novels; for there are characters in it—animal characters—and a little plot. In addition, there is latent in it, as in most animal fables, a commentary on human nature. Because it runs to 120 pages and because the characters are developed with much imagination it looks so much the more a novel.

Tapiola was a 12-inch Yorkshire terrier, covered with a mop of blue and silver hair and topped with a bow of ribbon. This wee creature, who belonged to the wife of a publisher and thus had an opportunity to hear an eminent critic say that the world today had returned to the age of heroes, desired to accomplish some great deed. He resolved to leave his silk pillows and eiderdown quilts and go out into the world.

Partner in this adventure was Richard, the canary, whose more definitely formulated desire was to reach Hollywood and become a second Nelson Eddy, or possibly another Jenny Lind.

By way of the back stairs, an ash can, and a truck belonging to the City Department of Sanitation and Garbage Removal, the two adventurers arrived on a barge bound for the dumping-place in the bay. On the advice of an elderly rat named Jeremiah, who joined with them, they escaped from the barge to a tiny craft and came to land on Staten Island. There they had sundry adventures with a cat who wished to make a pet of Tapiola, also with a rugged individualist in the shape of a beetle, and with a little hen whose meek adoraton of Richard offended the canary, since she was only a schoolteacher.

Their conversation along the way was enlivened by Tapiola's recollections from Euripides as quoted by literary persons and the glissandos of Richard. As they walked they talked of love, literature, and the universe.

The interpretation of Mr. Nathan's fable would take us into the realm of metaphysics, with pauses to consider world affairs, the temperaments of Hollywood artists, modern taste in music, the peculiar ways of writing folk, anti-Semitism, totalitarian governments, and war. Within the narrow compass of this chronicle of an ordinary creature who wanted to be too big for his skin, an artist, and a prophet, the imaginative and philosophic reader can find a considerable range of subjects for speculation. He may, however, get the most pleasure out of the book if he takes it simply as a piece of delightful and delicately executed fooling. Or, if he is a dog-lover, he can relish it for its portrayal of Tapiola, and for the decorations by Geog Salter. W. K. R.

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Philosopher on His Travels

Benjamin Franklin in Scotland and Ireland, by J. Bennett Nolan. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $2.50.

THIS IS THE second occasion on which Mr. Nolan has conducted an inquiry into a single, isolated phase of the life of Benjamin Franklin. In a former volume, entitled "General Benjamin Franklin," he wrote about the six weeks during which his hero was in command on the Pennsylvania frontier after Braddock's defeat. That volume Mr. Nolan described in a sub-title as an account of "the military career of a philosopher." The present work might be described as "the travel-diary of a philosopher." As a matter of fact, however, no formal consecutive journal or other narrative of Franklin's visits to Scotland and Ireland has come down to us. Mr. Nolan has had to put together his story from various sources: from diaries written by contemporaries; from Franklin's correspondence and other collections of letters; from the local archives of the places which he visited; and from traditions and floating legends which have survived in some of these places down to our own times awaiting the picker-up of such hitherto unconsidered trifles. From this varied material, Mr. Nolan has reconstructed a consecutive narrative which contains surprisingly few gaps and which flows along in a lively and genial fashion.

* * *

It was while he was the Colonial Agent for Pennsylvania, residing in London, that Franklin made his two visits to Scotland. The first of these took place in 1759; the second, in 1771, was ushered in by a preliminary tour in Ireland. During the intervening 12 years, Franklin was for some two years in America and for the rest of the time busily engaged in London, save for two visits to France. To this intervening period, Mr. Nolan devotes a chapter which serves to connect the earlier with the later travels in the North.

On his first trip, Franklin was accompanied by his son William and presently by that Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Glasgow, who makes an appearance in Boswell's "Johnson." On the second journey, he had as his companions his son-in-law and two friends. No one who knows anything about his character will need to be told that he made the best of his opportunities, keeping his eyes and ears open and visiting celebrities, such as David Hume and Adam Smith. What he saw on his way is pictured for us by Mr. Nolan, who tells us about turnpikes and the inns and food; the picturesque squalor of Auld Reekie in the days before Edinburgh had expanded across the valley into what is now the new town; the brilliant society of the northern metropolis; and much else. Two maps are provided, upon which are traced his routes in 1759 and 1771. An old engraving is reproduced, showing Milne Square, one of the immensely tall tenements in which even well-to-do families lived in Edinburgh in the eighteenth century. It was in this square that Franklin took up his abode. Mr. Nolan tells us that the erection of the North Bridge in the year after Franklin's second visit destroyed part of this structure, and today only an arched passage remains of the buildings which Franklin saw.

* * *

In Scotland and Ireland, Franklin was an honored guest. He was made a "Guild Brother" in Edinburgh, and in Dublin in 1771 he was introduced formally on the floor of the House of Commons. An excellent engraving which Mr. Nolan reproduces pictures for us the Irish House as it was in Franklin's day. The enthusiastic reception accorded him led to his hope of support from Ireland for the American Colonies when the War of the Revolution broke out. This hope was destined to disappointment.

Mr. Nolan has followed in the footsteps of the philosopher-statesman, with whom he shares a delightful enthusiasm for details of life and manners, urban and rural, and for new improvements and signs of progress. He is thus able to describe the places and things which met Franklin's eye with remarkable vividness, so that the life of that far-off day is reconstructed for us almost as though we had Franklin's own diary before us. Contemporary records, such as we have noted above, are ingeniously interwoven with Mr. Nolan's own observations. The result is an interesting little volume, lively in its anecdotage but not neglecting the more serious aspects of the journeys (especially the second journey), when Franklin's part in the rising political crisis was of importance. A subordinate matter of interest is the story of Franklin's influence in encouraging young colonials to travel to Edinburgh to study medicine and divinity. The fortunes of several of these young men he followed closely. S. C. C.

Mirror of a Poet

The Carnival, by Frederic Prokosch. New York: Harper. $2.

AS A MIRROR of that which is chaotic, yet a clean and brilliant mirror, the poetry of Frederic Prokosch is enjoyable and beautiful. Known perhaps better for his two novels, "The Asiatics" and "The Seven Who Fled," he earns a place among the more meritorious of modern poets. His first volume of poems, "The Assassins," which appeared two years ago, deserved higher praise than it generally received.

Mr. Prokosch concerns himself with the universe as a complete idea. He rests in no particular locale in "The Carnival." His title may be satirical. His verses, however, show understanding of and sympathy with the groping, yearning, bewildered human man. From the welter of signs and symbols, and the failure of the outward manifestation, he draws a definitely sustaining hope of reality. His concluding lines appear to be a promise to himself:

> The night grows human and still.
> The moon his monastic
> Radiance continues to plant in the legends and forests.
> There is a demand, and a life. And the moving voices
> Of the forsaken shall now be my forests, my legend.

His expression is individual. The moon of his imagery dares to defy all tradition and assume a masculine rather than a feminine personification. While his thoughts often wander through the ruins of the ancient world, he is sensitive to the meaning of the new.

One feels that this poet has not yet begun to say what is in him, but he has demonstrated his ability to convey his impressions with clarity and grace. He is a genuine workman. He is sensitive and he knows how to think. When he knows what to think, he should attain high altitudes. P. P. S.

A Writing Naturalist

Zaca Venture, by William Beebe. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.

YEARS AGO, William Beebe proved that he was in the Huxley and Hudson tradition—a naturalist whose writings can be read. The latest Beebe report is of his two-months' cruise in the Gulf of California aboard the Zaca Venture. The book's 23 illustrations have special point, because of the author's way of weaving his word pictures around photographs taken during the cruise. If he ever wishes a change of work, he could get a job as book or magazine editor, for he knows how to present the goods.

There is a sweep to the Beebe style that is of the largest assistance to the reader eager to visualize. Thus: "Now and then as a kelp increases in length and buoyancy it may actually weigh its rocky anchor and float out to sea." The albatross comes in for detailed description that will delight all Beebe fans. All who have sailed much off-shore will smile over: "Then dolphins came and rolled and curved and sighed all about us." The account of the flight habits of pelicans and cormorants has all the glow of a romance, added to the solid satisfaction of an essemblage of facts. And Beebe on turtles is priceless. E. C. S.

R. H. LeSesne

SNOWS MAY BLOW IN THE NORTH, BUT IT'S SUMMER ALL YEAR ROUND AT DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

What Are American Vital Interests?

Continued from Page 2, Col. 2

have developed in the meantime to contest it.

This brings a new factor into the strategic position of the United States. For the first 100 years of its existence it was insulated against any such potential combination by its geographic isolation in a period of slow-moving ships and no airplanes. When mechanical progress narrowed the seas, the United States was insulated by the strategic balance in Europe. The elements of the present picture were discernible at the turn of the century, Germany, Italy, and Japan were emerging as the expansionist powers. But they were not working together, and Britain and France, satisfied powers, dominated the strategic situation. The Anglo-French combination, aided at crucial moments by the United States, succeeded until 1931 by means of diplomacy and war in confining the expansionist powers within narrow limits.

So far as effective world strategy was concerned, Germany and Italy were bottled up during this period in continental Europe and Japan within a narrow area of influence. German and Italian force was held in check at the English Channel, Gibraltar, and Suez. Japanese force was neutralized by potential strategic combinations of sea power. The World War period represented, strategically, an effort by the three to break their bonds by conflicting means. It ended with Germany reconfined by military defeat, Italy confined by the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and Japan confined by the Washington Naval Treaty and the Nine-Power Pact.

* * *

Munich discloses the three expansionist powers for the first time seeking to break their bonds by working together. At Munich, diplomacy for the first time failed to keep them apart. Until then the doctrine of divide and rule had thwarted them. It is significant that that same doctrine of divide and rule is the diplomatic weapon which London, Paris, and Washington are using today in an attempt to reestablish the lost strategic balance by pulling Italy away from the Rome-Berlin axis. If the effort succeeds, the old equilibruim will be re-established. If it fails, the strategic position of the United States is potentially affected as it never was before.

Spain is the key to that strategic position. Spain is the possible highway by which the Rome-Berlin combination can gain access to the outside world. Spain, and the possibilities of aviation, offer to Germany and Italy a means of escape from their old bonds, a means whereby their force can be brought into effective combination with the force of Japan for as yet undefined objectives outside their old spheres of influence. This is the strategic significance of the aid which Italy and Germany are giving to General Franco.

Spain represents therefore a crucial decision for the United States. If the same strategic considerations on which participation in the World War was predicted were accepted now the United States would use its diplomatic influence backed by potential force to hold the barrier of Spain against the outward surge of the expansionist powers by supporting the loyalist Spanish government. If Spain is allowed to go to General Franco—which means Italy and Germany—the key opportunity is lost for re-establishing the barriers and the expansionist powers are permitted to obtain the potential means of challenging in spheres of interest considered vital to the United States. It represents a choice for the United States between an offensive and a defensive attitude toward the expansionist combination. If the opportunity for offensive diplomatic action in Spain is not taken soon, the only choice left may be to consider military defensive measures —assuming that the range of vital interests is not to be redefined within narrower limits. Essentially it is not a question of morals or political ideologies, but of power politics. Morals and political ideologies are the weapons of power politics in such a situation.

* * *

If Germany, Italy, and Japan, having consolidated their strength and burst the bonds which have confined their force, and, still standing together, look over the field for colonial empire newly opened to them, what then? Japan has a new and rich avenue for imperial expansion opened to it toward the south. It includes the Philippines, the East Indies, Australia, and New Zealand. Movement along it would add dominance in the South Pacific to dominance in Asia. Germany and Italy would have an African empire opened to them. Achievement of it—with lines of sea communication by way of Spain, Portugal, and their respective island possessions in the Atlantic—would bring them within effective military range of South America. Germany on the western hump of Africa is closer to Brazil than than the United States at the Panama Canal. Is there any assurance that the already active economic and cultural interests of the three in South America would not then become a territorial interest as well?

This is the long-range possibility which lies behind the proposed new American armament program. Americans must decide now whether they wish to take measures to forestall it. If they do, the following considerations are fundamental:

1. In the event of a combined challenge to the area of defined American interests—assuming Britain and France either to have been immobilized by superior land force in Europe or remaining neutral through choice — existing United States forces are adequate only to protect the essential defensive frontiers of the United States itself. These do not extend south of the Caribbean area.

2. The Navy, at present relative strength to that of the three expansionist powers, could presumably hold the mid-Pacific line. But it could not protect the Atlantic Coast of South America from German-Italian invasion unless and until the Japanese fleet had been defeated in the Pacific.

3. The function of the Army in such an event would be to assure sufficient protection to the United States coasts to give the Navy freedom of action, first, to meet the Japanese fleet at a distance, and second, to drive the invading forces out of South America from a base in the Caribbean. The Army is not at present either organized or equipped to give the Navy this freedom to leave the coasts unguarded against raids.

4. The three expansionist powers today possess 15 battleships (not including the three German "pocket" battleships) to 15 for the United States. When current construction programs are completed they will have 24 to 21 for the United States. Battleships remain the essential element in sea power when exercised on the high seas beyond the range of land-based air forces. Sea power is and will be the key to the American strategic position until air developments narrow the Atlantic to the relative width of the English Channel. The effective bombing range of aircraft today is less than 1,000 miles, despite what extremists say. A figure used in reliable military circles is 600 miles.

From these considerations it follows that the existing American national defense program is insufficient to maintain both the Monroe Doctrine and the American position in the Pacific against the maximum combination of force which would conceivably be brought against them. Therefore, unless the Monroe Doctrine and the right to be consulted in the Far East are to be abandoned, certain increases in national defense are justified in a world in which force is being used as a determining factor.

The extent of justifiable increase is a variable factor depending on the strength of the members of the potentially hostile combination. The best technical opinion today feels that the problem does not require plans for mass industrial mobilization with its attendant threat to economic democracy, nor conscription of man power. Instead, it favors a relatively small, compact, but completely equipped volunteer army of about 500,000 men. Such an army in co-operation with a Navy built around a nucleus of from 20 to 25 battleships would be roughly adequate if given greater operating mobility through a system of strategic bases.

There should also be new air bases providing a continuous radius of effective operation along both coasts extending down to the apex of a triangle at the Panama Canal and more fortifications around the Canal. A combined naval and air base in the southern Caribbean, preferably on Trinidad, would enhance the position very much if diplomacy could achieve an arrangement with Britain. An air force of 10,000 planes suggested by some extremists is neither considered necessary by the best military experts, nor is desired by the present ranking officers of Army or Navy.

Therefore a program to give adequate protection to American interests against the most extreme dangers reasonably possible would be approximately as follows:

1. Naval construction which would achieve and hold the relative objective of existing legislation.

2. Army procurement and enlistment which would establish and equip a compact army of about 500,000 men—about half regular and half national guard.

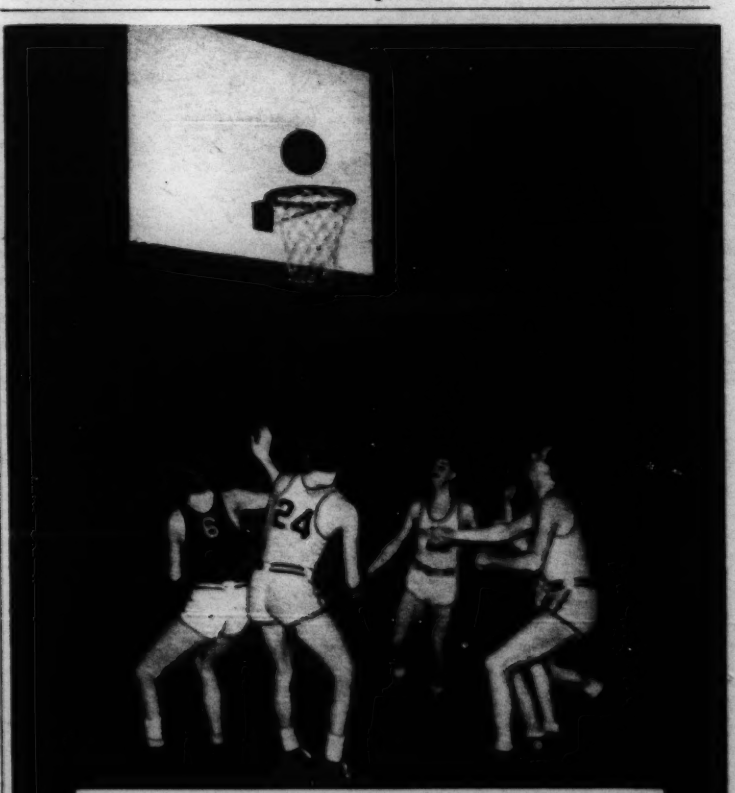
3. Aircraft procurement which would provide and maintain a total strength of about 6,000 modern serviceable planes, an objective only slightly more than that authorized by existing legislation.

4. Construction of naval and air bases and land fortifications which would give maximum mobility to the above forces.

If it were desired to increase the range of effective American sea power westward, the island of Guam should be heavily fortified. The cost would be about $200,000,000. If this were done, Japan's position in the mandated islands would be strategically immobilized and the independence of the Philippines would be protected more effectively than it could be by fortifications in the islands themselves.

Such a program would not provide absolute insurance against attack on parts of South America. Nor would it eliminate the possibility of minor raids on the United States coast. But it would assure security of the key defense lines. And it would make it possible to prevent the consolidation of any permanent European military establishment in South America. In other words, it would give effective implementation to the policy of "continental solidarity" would preserve something of reduced American diplomatic position in the Far East, and would guarantee the security of vital American interests, as defined at the beginning of this article, against the most extreme possible war threat.

It is predicated on the assumption that there is an inherent conflict between American interests and the ultimate imperial ambitions of the three expansionist powers—Germany, Italy, and Japan—which presumably would develop to an acute stage if their course is not checked by either diplomacy or war before their strategic potential reaches the western hemisphere.



The Principia Upper School "A" basketball squad musters out two teams for practice, in Howard Gymnasium, on the eve of the season's opening game. . . . The competitive sports for boys of the Upper School for which modern equipment and efficient coaching are provided are: football, basketball, track, soccer, swimming, and tennis. Write for Upper School Catalog.

Second Term Begins Monday, Feb. 6

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Senior College, Junior College — Saint Louis, Missouri — Coeducational: Upper School, Lower School

Q. What is the world's longest tunnel?
A. Simplon Tunnel, Switzerland
IN AMERICA THE BIGGEST CANDY BAR WITH FOOD-VALUE IS . . . .
CURTISS
Baby Ruth
Slice and Serve
CANDY IS DELICIOUS FOOD
ENJOY SOME EVERY DAY

DURING THE COMING VISIT of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company to America, two important anniversaries will be taken advantage of, evidently to impress Savoyard devotees that, like Tennyson's "Brook," the Gilbert and Sullivan Operas "go on forever."

The Diamond Jubilee Year, celebrating the première presentation of "The Pirates of Penzance" will be inaugurated on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at the Martin Beck Theater, New York City, with a gala performance of this opera. On Jan. 19, the Golden Jubilee year of "The Gondoliers" will be celebrated by the first of a series of performances of this opera.

In "the elegant eighties," when the population of New York City was less than 1,250,000, and the entire mounted police force consisted of seven men, who were principally assigned to Shantytown on Upper Broadway, Goatville at Harlem, the sparsely tenanted purlieus of the village of Yorkville and Jones Woods, the favorite outdoor retreat of that day—the première of a play or opera was an event that appealed to the lovers of the theater irrespective of their social or financial status. In the United States, and especially in New York, first nights were events considered as red-letter occasions, and anybody who was considered anybody could be found in their accustomed seats as regularly as the event occurred.

On Dec. 31, 1879, one of the noteworthy first nights in the history of the American theater occurred at the Fifth Avenue Theater, on Broadway at Twenty-ninth Street, when the world première of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance" was given. The composer, Sir Arthur S. Sullivan, immaculately attired, with white kid gloves, monocle in his right eye, and red silk socks peeping over typically British dancing pumps, conducted.

* * *

Society was represented by the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, Ward McAllister, Harry Lehar, the Oelrichs, and others, while conspicuously in evidence were the faces of Thomas Platt, Joseph Choate, Chauncey Depew, Samuel Tilden, Carl Schurz, Pat Gilmore, Jake Sharp, Bill Muldoon, Napoleon Sarony, Fanny Fern, Marion Harland, Joe Howard, William Henderson, William Winter, Robert Bonner, and C. A. Dana; all contributing to the spirit of welcome manifested to author, composer, impresario, opera, and artists.

Arthur S. Sullivan composed the entire score in a little wooden hotel on Twentieth Street, New York, Gilbert wrote the second act first, in England, and upon coming to New York to join Sullivan, wrote the first act last—giving to the world thereby the words of at least one melody that has been sung, whistled, and played on battlefields, at banquets, in cafés, everywhere all over the world, wherever the white man lives—"The Pirate Chorus"—which has been popularly converted into what is today known as "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!"

"The Pirates of Penzance" was a hit from its première and continues to be one of the most popular in the Gilbert and Sullivan series. It was the fourth opera written by them in collaboration, the three previous being "Trial by Jury," "The Sorcerer," and "H. M. S. Pinafore."

In the absence of an international copyright law, "H. M. S. Pinafore" had been pirated in America (at one time no less than seven productions were running simultaneously in New York); so the authors determined to produce "The Pirates" first in America to secure their rights. The principal singers were brought from England, and rehearsals were conducted by Gilbert in New York, with Sullivan leading the orchestra.

* * *

Meanwhile, to secure the English copyright, a "scratch" performance, hastily rehearsed, and sung by several of the performers with scores in their hands, had been given in a theater at Paignton, a small village in South Devon. A company touring the provinces in "H. M. S. Pinafore" was playing at the same time in the adjacent town of Torquay and could be utilized for the performance. The audience was purposely limited to a handful of those connected with the Gilbert and Sullivan enterprises, and the first program read:

"Royal Bijou Theater, Paignton; Tuesday, December 30, 1879. For one day only, at two o'clock, an entirely new and original opera, by Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled 'The Pirates of Penzance,' being its first production in any country."

This historic performance had added interest for Americans, because the cast included one Mr. R. Mansfield as Major General Stanley, being no other than the afterwards famous Richard Mansfield, who was then serving his apprenticeship as a singing comedian in the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

For this eventful occasion the score had been hastily mailed from New York City by Sullivan, who had omitted to enclose the music for the "I Am the Very Model of a Modern Major General." Mansfield, who was an excellent musician, stepped into the breach and offered to chant the song to an easy patter, and instructed the conductor to merely follow him in air and tempo. This was done, with the result that the tunefulness of the improvised number was so appropriate to the theme and was so enthusiastically received that, with a very few alterations in harmony and phrasing, Sullivan incorporated Mansfield's melody in the score, where it still remains.

Jerome Robinson and D'Oyly Carte Opera Co.

WITH GILBERT & SULLIVAN IN 1879

Above, the Present Company in the Finale of Act I of "The Pirates of Penzance." Below (Left to Right), Rutland Barrington and Courtice Pounds as Giuseppe and Marco in "The Gondoliers," Courtice Pounds as Marco, George Grossmith as Koko in "The Mikado." Some of the Original Company Later Became Famous on the Concert Stage. Grossmith Gave Complete One-Man Shows in London Theaters and on Tour, Providing an Entire Entertainment of Song, Dance, and Pantomime

MAJOR GENERAL STANLEY
This Role in the "Pirates" Is Now Played by the Clever Young Singing Actor, Mr. Martyn Green

Gilbert and Sullivan returned to England to supervise the London opening at the Opera Comique on April 3, 1880.

It is said that Gilbert derived his inspiraton for "The Pirates" from a childhood incident. While traveling with his parents in Italy, he was kidnapped from his nurse by brigands. In the opera, Ruth, when a nursemaid, was told to apprentice Frederic to a pilot, instead of which she apprenticed him to a pirate:

Mistaking my instructions, which
within my brain did gyrate,
I took and bound this promising
boy apprentice to a *pirate*.
A sad mistake it was to make and
doom him to a vile lot.
I bound him to a pirate—you—instead of to a pilot.

WALLACE MUNRO

From the Theater Collection, Widener Library, Harvard University
"THE POLICEMAN'S LOT IS NOT A HAPPY ONE"
From a Theatrical Poster Made by A. S. Seer, Printer, New York

CALL ME SIT-TRUE
Hundreds of women have written us unsolicited letters saying they prefer SITROUX TISSUES because they're softer, stronger and more absorbent.
These famous tissues are now sold in better department stores, in addition to your favorite 5 and 10c stores. If you are unable to get them in your department store, please write us giving that store's name and address.
THE SITROUX COMPANY, INC.
468 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
SITROUX
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CLEANSING TISSUES
LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX.

Chuckles
SPICED JELLY DROPS
SPICED DROPS
Chuckle
10¢
Dainty, succulent, sugar-coated drops of spicy jellie candy. Seven fruit flavors and colors. Carefully wrapped in heat-sealed, moisture proof cellophane to protect their goodness.
FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Illinois
Chuckles make a Happy World!

. . Mr. Biffle

(Continued from Page 5)

forecast is that after a good deal of discussion a reasonable increase in armaments will go through. But Congress is in no mood to let this be a vehicle for broad New Deal developments, other than in a strictly military field.

One of the sharpest battles will be over relief. Here it is a question of whether Harry Hopkins will continue to hold large discretionary authority, or whether Congress will write a formula as desired by Senator James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, and require Mr. Hopkins to follow it in his distribution of relief.

Linked with this is the matter of politics in relief. Democratic votes defeated the Hatch reform amendment last session, 37 to 40. It is to be hoped that there has been a Democratic change of heart on this desirable reform. Incidentally, Mr. Hopkins himself strongly favors it.

Early in the session old-age pensions are coming to the front. The Administration will support the report of its Advisory Committee on Social Security, recommending liberalization of the law on a broader base. Republicans will demand immediate consideration of the Townsend plan. Either way the problem is approached, it looks like larger expenditures for the indigent aged, and no slackening in social security payments.

One of the hottest battles will be over Presidential appointees. Mr. Roosevelt has one Supreme Court vacany to fill, and the reappointment of men like Donald Wakefield Smith to the Labor Board will bring bitter battles.

Most forecasts are that not much will be done about TVA. The Congressional Committee has found no evidence of corruption, and that rather militates against legislative action. On the other hand, a strong battle to amend the Labor Act is likely. Mr. Wagner himself may offer some amendments, and there will be a drive to let employers institute elections under the law. After watching Mr. Burke's fruitless attack last year and weighing other aspects of the matter, this particular observer believes that the measure will not be materially changed, much less repealed.

The farm program is a field in which the most hardened forecaster quails. In this unpredictable agricultural region of American politics, it is said that anything may happen — and generally does.

Such are the more obvious of the matters before Congress. Summing it all up, it looks like two years of the hottest controversy in New Deal history, with the White House pitted definitely against a lukewarm or actively hostile Congress, and an effective legislative veto imposed on extreme New Deal proposals.

Historic English Village

There is a Dedham, Mass., in the United States, and also a Dedham, a small residential village, in East Anglia. It is not clear whether there is any direct association between the English and the American villages, but in the Muniment Room which has recently been established in the village church in Essex there is on view a number of volumes relating to the history of the American village of the same name.

The English village is one of the most interesting in the south of England. At the time of the Domesday Book it was a small hamlet occupied by the descendants of the Saxons, who had lived in timber-framed dwelling houses, with wallings of wattle and daub, grouped about the village green. Today, it is still possible to trace almost exactly the main lines of the manorial lands prior to the Norman Conquest.

MOON FLOWERS IN KENYA

Moon Flowers Are a Special Feature of Kenya Gardens. Bushes Festooned With Myriad Clusters of Exquisite White Blooms Stand Out in the Moonlight Against Dark Shadows. The Balmy Air Is Laden With a Most Delightful Perfume, Which Fills the Whole Garden and Every Room in the House. Two or Three Times During the Year Fresh Crops of Flowers Come Forth. But to Appreciate Their Loveliness, One Must See Them in the Light of a Full Moon. Not a Breath Stirs the Air. The Only Sound That Disturbs the Profound Stillness Is the Hum of Wings, as Enormous Hawk Moths Dart From Flower to Flower, Sucking the Nectar

England's Rugged Toe

THE CORNISH EXPRESS dashes across southern England at 60 miles an hour toward a land of primeval solitude.

Cornwall is not England! Folboth-Stocks, the well-known author on the West Country, writes: "England ends at the Tamar, and we enter a land of legend and mystery, of eloquent silences and Homeric storms, a land of long ago, inhabited by a race still in many ways distinct from the English as Bretons are from the French."

One cannot look at the ancient Cromlechs—"Druid altars" of great, unhewn stones near Land's End—and not feel the lingering thrill of the past. They are landmarks of the Neolithic Age. Then the rough monoliths and circles of stone found in many parts of the country, even the curious avenues of stones, such as the Nine Maidens, near St. Columb Major, take one back to the Celts.

A warm-hearted and quick-witted people greet one in the quaint cobbled streets of the fishing ports. Little cottages, each with a spotless white doorstep jutting into the gutter, line the street.

The Cornish coast is shaken by terrific storms. The tiny fishing towns and villages which cling to the coast experience rougher weather than any part of England.

♪ ♪ ♪

Smugglers' caves abound around the coast, and many are the tales told of these daring buccaneers. Off Kynace Cove there is a massive rock, an island at high tide. In its side are two huge blow holes which emit great spouts of water into the air during rough weather, and are known locally as the "Devil's Bellows."

Perhaps one of the best-known historic links England has with Cornwall is Tintagel Castle, which figures in the legends of King Arthur. Built high up on massive, sea-girt rocks, the castle ruins breathe a mysterious past. In olden days it was known by the name Dundagil, the impregnable castle, on account of the impossibility of an enemy approach up the narrow causeway.

Most Cornish towns and villages have a distinct atmosphere of their own, unlike those of England. Baring Gould thinks Launceston quite Continental in appearance, and most certainly the little place called Polperro resembles one of the nest-like villages built on cliffs which one finds around the northern shores of the Mediterranean. It is built along the rocky slopes of a deep ravine running down to the shore, which partly circles a blue water harbor. The tiny cottages cling to the sides of the rocks, one above the other, in picturesque confusion. The Polperroites are fisherfolk born, and delight in the fact that they are cut off from the bigger world and can still chat among themselves in a language few tourists understand. The men still wear large earrings and brown or rusty-red jumpers.

♪ ♪ ♪

The most visible modern thing about the Cornish coast is the powerful Lizard Lighthouse, whose flashes can be seen 60 miles out to sea. It is the most southerly landfall on the Channel coast, and a traveler has a first sense of England when seeing the flash of the Lizard Light.

"Pedn-an-Laaz," meaning End of Earth, is the Cornish for Land's End. Most folk think it is the end of England, but the Cornish people living there think Cornwall is apart from England, and only travel "into England" when they cross the borders of Devonshire.

Housewives, Note

A splashless egg beater has recently won a patent for Elroy H. Leighty of Seattle, Wash. The blades are so arranged that liquids and batter are forced into and under the mix.

INSTRUCTION

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Speaking of Canals . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article in the Weekly Magazine Section of November 9, "Lifeline of Empire," might well be read in connection with the writings of two Hebrew prophets, Zechariah (14:4, 8) and Ezekiel (47:8-12). The former proposes a canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea, the latter a canal connecting the southern end of the Dead Sea with the Gulf of Akaba. The consequent influx of waters would make Jerusalem an inland seaport by the enlargement of the extent of the Dead Sea.

These two canals if and when constructed would make a much more effective "Lifeline of Empire" in the interest of the British Empire than the present vulnerable Suez Canal; and, as Ezekiel saw it, the Akaba Canal, by its incidental irrigation of the arid terrain through which it would course, would open up agricultural, fishing and commercial possibilities to the Arabs that might fully compensate them for losses of prestige to which they are subjected in the influx of Jews in Palestine, though Ezekiel (47:21-23) counsels the equality of Arabs and Jews to be recognized by the latter when the Jews divide the land. Zechariah (14:8) also refers to the Akaba Canal. It is not impossible that Matt. 21:21 refers to the course of these canals.

It has been stated that in the 1870's British engineers proposed and made a tentative plan for the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal, the digging of which was negatived by Turkey. DAVID C. BEATTY
Crystal Lake, Ill.

♪ ♪ ♪

Greek Translation . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your issue of Nov. 30th, "J. M." of London, England, in a letter headed by the caption "For Greek Scholars," refers to the words "Make yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness" (Luke 16:9), and asks whether the Greek 'ek,' here translated "of," may not be rendered "apart from," so clarifying the sense.

Your correspondent is quite correct in his recollection that in Classical Greek such a rendering would be allowable (See Liddell and Scott: "Greek Lexicon" p. 427, col. 2). This usage is not so clear in New Testament Greek; but is, I feel, possible.

Thus in his "Manual Lexicon of the New Testament" (p. 492), Dr. Abbott-Smith notes that the preposition 'ek' is used of motion outwards, separation from;" and Dr. Thayer observes that it can be used "of any kind of separation or dissolution of connection with a thing or person,"—for example "keep them from (ek) the evil" (John 17:15). (See "Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament" p. 90).

Prof. Torrey of Yale contends that the verse in question was meant originally to be read as an ironical question: "Do I say unto you, Gain for yourselves base lucre. . . . ?" ("The Four Gospels: A New Translation" pp. 157 and 311). THOMAS L. LEISHMAN
New York

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The rendering "apart from" for the Greek word "ek" is correct, according to Liddell and Scott, and A. N. Jannaris, the best authorities on the Greek language.

Another rendering is "outside of." The word "eclipite" in the same verse which has been translated "ye fail" is "eclipi" (he fails) in some of the manuscripts. The same word may also be rendered "to die, or cease"; therefore that verse may be translated as follows, "And I tell you, make to yourselves friends outside of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when he ceases (or dies) they shall welcome you in the eternal habitations." Sincerely yours,
Chicago J. A. DAKES

Among Our Contributors . .

QUINCY HOWE, who contributes to the Magazine Section a discussion of problems of national defense confronting the United States, is well-known as an editor and author. He is now with Simon and Schuster, Inc., publishers. Prior to this he was editor of "Living Age."

ROBERT MARJOLIN is a prominent French political economist. When Léon Blum was Premier for the first time, from June, 1936, to June, 1937, M. Marjolin, as a Socialist, collaborated with him, although he was a critic of certain Blum policies.

The Monitor's Washington Bureau is well represented in this issue with JOSEPH C. HARSCH, RICHARD L. STROUT, and MARY HORNADAY, all correspondents in the national capital.

LEWIS REX MILLER, who describes California's ambitious Central Valley project, was formerly editor of the Monitor Weekly Magazine Section, and is now chief of the Monitor's Pacific Coast News Bureau. The editorial this week is by LINDEN E. JONES of Tasmania, Australia.

Prices on bedding and linens are at their lowest right now. It's a great time to size up your needs —and stock up your shelves!

But it takes more than low prices to make a *bargain!* You need long-wearing *quality,* too. That's why so many experienced housewives choose Pequot. Pequots are the sheets with *soft strength*—giving you extra comfort, and extra wear. Just *feel* the substantial soft strength of Pequots before you buy!

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Steer your course straight to this shield-shaped Pequot label at the White Sales. It assures you of your money's worth.

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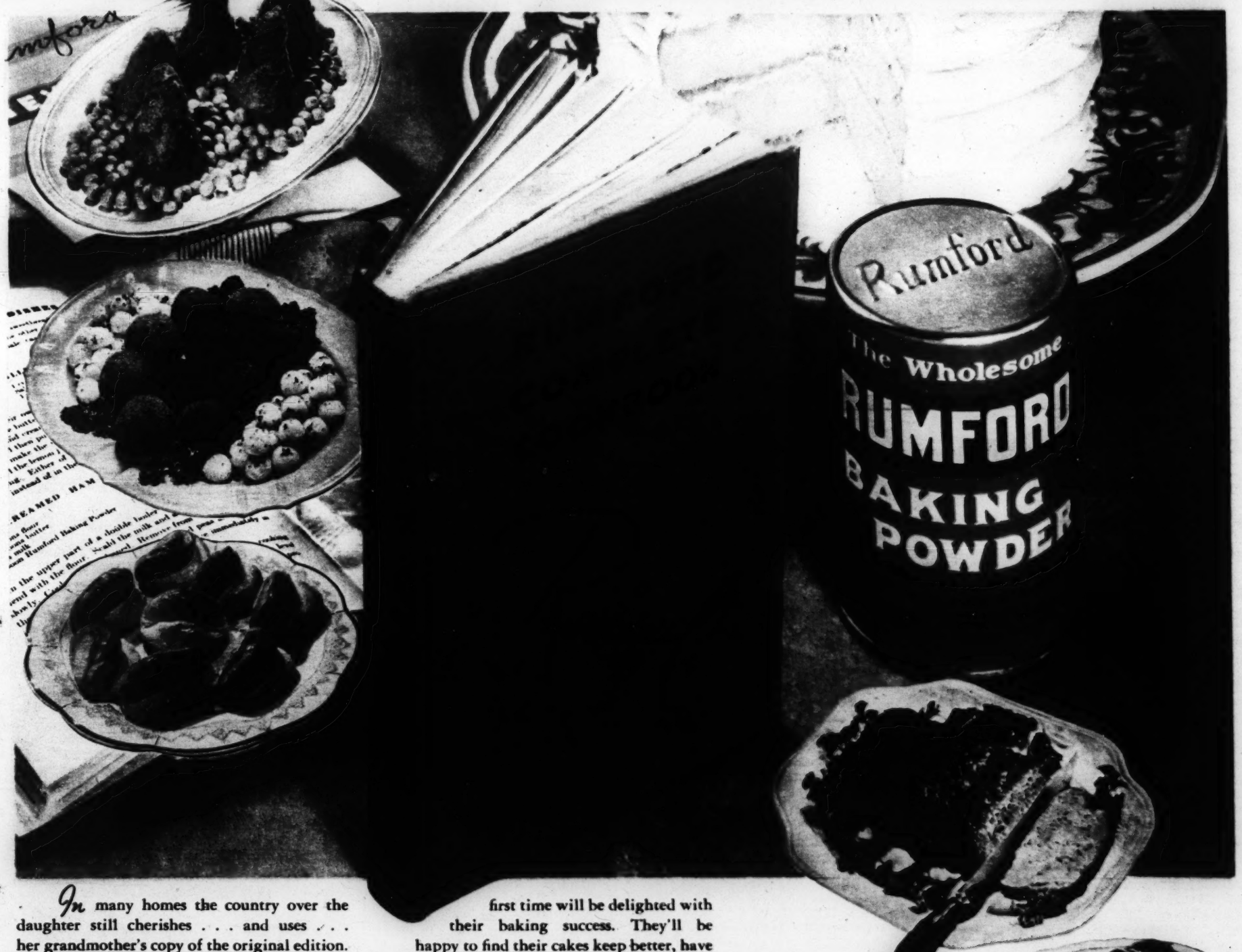
RUMFORD COMPLETE COOK BOOK



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